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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

Casualties in Co [illegible] 49th N. C. Troops, from the 18th to the 22d June, 1864

June 18th. Killed: Jos N Copeland, James C Munroe. Wounded: John W Manes, John A Patterson

June 21st. Killed: Cornelius Matheson, Shadrach Manes

June 23d. Wounded: Enoch Stuart.

Justice demands that something be said of private Cornelius Matheson, who died instantly from a gunshot wound through the heart while on picket near Petersburg, Va., 21st June. I never knew him until he joined my company. He was a native of Montgomery County, volunteered as a private, "the post of honor," the 13th March 1862, and had been with the company in every fight in which they had been engaged; among them the battles of Malvern Hill and Sharpsburg. My attention has been elicited by his gallantry on many occasions on the battlefield, and especially at Sharpsburg on the 17th Sept'r, 1862 when and where I saw receipts for his cartridges by the falling of blue jackets. But he is gone: his family have lost a dear, pious, and good member, the Confederacy one of her most enthusiastic and valiant soldiers, and the company one whom all loved as a brother. He showed how freely he gave up his life for his country by the exposed position he held when killed, very near the enemy. The members of his company will enshrine his name in their hearts, as one of her most worthy and sincere friends, and valiant patriots. D S B.

HEADQUARTERS 8D N. C. CAVALRY,
Near Petersburg, Va July 1, 1864.

Editors Confederate:—I send below a list of the casualties of this regiment in the battles around Petersburg up to June 21st

Field and Staff—Col J A Baker captured.

Co A—Wounded: Lieut L W Howard in arm, private J B Grissom in finger

B—Wounded: Lieut D W Simmons in breast mortal since died; privates Wm Bell and Z Gurganus slight.

C—Wounded: private Freeman Hubbard hip

D—Wounded: privates J D Adams in thigh, Arch'd McRae head Captured: bugler Seth Mills

G—Killed: private Hargrove. Wounded: Lieut F Pender hip and thigh, privates F Norfleet abdomen W R Leggett ear Thos White hip, Arch Wright hand, H J Davis shoulder, and captured Captured: N H Jones. Missing: Corpl Saulsbury

H—Captured: private Humphrey.

I—Captured: privates Caswell Page and W R Gower.

K—Wounded: Sgt Hill in elbow, Serious, June 27th.

G. W. BUHMAN,
Lieut and Act. Aj. 3d N C Cav.

Fifty Eighth N C Reg't (Johnston's Army,) Lt Col T J Dula, comd'g.

Field and staff—Wounded: Lt Col T J Dula, thigh slight.

A—Wounded: Lt J J Wise, Sgt Jos Aughtry, Larkin Freeman, S Rose, Jas Ausbun, Jos Goddy. Missing: H Hopkins

B—Killed: Sgt Jos Stewart. Wounded: Sgt B Stewart, M Bird, J Stephens. Missing: S W Baker.

C—Wounded: Sgts J B Woody, and J K Coorge, S Riddle, P Woodey.

D—Wounded: J N Crusenberg, M Townsend.

E—Killed: Hen Estes. Wounded: J T A Spencer, S Bartow, J Edmisten, A Green. Missing: Corpl E Pruitt, J Bran, Jos Moore, Henry Oxford, Saml Parks, Jos Pruett, Jas Taylor, B Tooge, Spencer Wood.

F—Killed: Capt C O Conley. Wounded: Lt J A Fox, S E Branch, Geo Lewis

G—Killed: W Walker. Wounded: Lt J R Morris, Corpl S M Peters, W Bailey, W C.x, S Holdman, W Shaver, Capt J J, Phillips

H—Killed: W R Raby. Wounded: Lt A D Lingle, Corpl W Crisp, N Stalling. Missing: J L Craig, J N Helton.

I—Wounded: Lt J C McGhee, Lt J E Miller, Sgts G L Vandike, J Blackburn, A Green, R E Brown Missing: Riley Eggar.

K—Wounded: Sgts J M Green, W Stewart, Corpl Henry Thomas, Curtin Lankford, J Grindstaff Missing: A Blalock.

L—Killed: Jos May. Wounded: Sgt Jos Spiva, Jas Ellen, Wm Wood, J D Dickerson, Thos Barker, G C Barker, Harvey Hunley, Douglas Blevins Missing: Wm Cornutt, Waggoner Landreth.

Sixtyth N C T—Johnston's Army—Lt Col J T Weaver, Commanding

A—Wounded: Lts R W Cooper, F M Miller, J G Lindsey, Sgt J M Gamerson, Corpl J E Rivers, J Sinder, N A Miller, W S West, W E Pounders. Missing: J A Beechboard

B—Wounded: S J Plemmons, M A Woody, R D Hickum Missing: J J Hickum

C—Wounded: Lt S M Davidson, A McClure, W J Buckner.

D—Wounded: Sgt S Stepps, S McCarson.

E—Killed: F Ratcliff. Wounded: J Luther, J Hamton.

F—Killed: N Hudson. Wounded: W M Dovor, J P Meadows

G—Wounded: J R Pender.

H—Killed: Lt R Brooks. Missing: Sgt C Rollard.

I—Wounded: Lt S P Luther, J Nichols, F M Callahan.

K—Killed: Corpl G B Lytle. Wounded: Lts A West, J T Sales, Corpl G W Freeman, J H Ingle. Missing: B Stepp, Wm Stepp, W C Sales, L H Redmon, W M Rickman, J R Wallis.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

On the 23d of June, of a wound received in the battle of Spottsylvania C. H., Robert Cowan McRae, Serg't Major 3d Regiment N. C. Troops, in the 19th year of his age.

He was the oldest son of James F. McRee Jr., Surgeon C S. A., attached to Lane's Brigade. He left the University of North Carolina last fall—not reluctantly; but with buoyant spirits, and lofty aspirations, determined to emulate those of his blood who had won distinction in the Revolution, the war of 1812-14, the invasion of Mexico, and the present sanguinary struggle.

To a relative who wished to detain him near Wilmington, where he had many friends and kinsmen, he remarked that he intended to go to Virginia, for there he would soonest meet the enemy. An offer of a position in the Quarter Master's Department was promptly declined; he believed that such positions should be reserved for disabled soldiers, and that young men should be required to go to the field. To a physician at Chapel Hill, who advised him that he was unfit for service, and tendered him a certificate which he thought would secure his exemption before a Medical Examining Board, he replied, "I will go and try it first; if I find I can't stand it, then I can get a certificate."

He had, in an eminent degree, physical and moral beauty. His talents, which were of a high order, had been sedulously cultivated. It is no extravagance to say that in intellect and attainment he was surpassed by no youth of his age in the Confederacy. Though but in the first bloom of manhood, he had the cool self-possession of experience and maturity.

Amiable, frank, generous, and brave, with a chivalrous sense of honor, he kindled the hopes of his family, who fondly and confidently, anticipated for him a distinguished career.

Though we cannot but lament the untimely extinction of a life, rich in promise of perfume, and fruit, so beautiful with the roseate hue and so radiant with the dew of the morning; it is a consolation that, free from the accumulated sins of years which make the aged tremble upon the verge of the grave, he passed into the presence of God with stainless robes.

"The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 7, 1864.

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.—The rumor that Grant has retreated from before Petersburg is so unexpected that we must await more definite intelligence before we give it credence. If he really has abandoned the siege of Petersburg, why has he done so? Is it for the purpose of making a sudden attack upon Richmond, hoping to find Gen. Lee's forces absent, at and around Petersburg? Or has Gen. Early made a movement that has alarmed Lincoln for the safety of Washington? It can do no harm now to state, that more than three weeks ago the whole of Ewell's corps, under Early, instead of crossing to the South side of the James, marched North and North West—either towards Washington city or the Valley. What they have done, where they went, or where they now are, the enemy must know better than we, for neither mail nor telegraph has given us a particle of information on either point since they took up the line of march. It will be a relief to find that they have drawn off Grant's army from its purpose to destroy Petersburg. And yet this may serve only to protract the war. We have hoped for something more than a mere demonstration from Early—some blow that would tell upon the enemy. What he has done and where he is we shall doubtless hear in a day or two.

TRICKERY EXPOSED.—The hope of Holden's election, if anybody entertains a hope of so calamitous and disgraceful an event, evidently rests upon the expectation that the people can be cheated into a belief that he is certain to be elected. His two organs, well aware of the habit of some to vote for the man that is likely to be elected, ply the public with most ridiculous stories about the strength of Mr. Holden—that the people are for him, and the soldiers for him, to say nothing of the women, who are also claimed for him. Intelligent persons, both in the State and in the army, know how utterly false are all these stories. But it is not intelligent persons that Mr. Holden expects to influence—they are almost universally against him.

To give plausibility to this pretence of popularity, some of the most prominent men in the State have been claimed as for Mr. Holden. Among these we may mention, Gov. Graham, Gen. Patterson, Hon. Josiah Turner, Jr., and Hon. N. Boyden. It was doubtless supposed that these gentlemen would not trouble themselves to contradict the story. But this was reckoning without their host. The subjoined letter from Gov. Graham to the Editor of the Raleigh Conservative shows how that eminent statesman stands,—a thorough friend of Gov. Vance's re-election, and for the most conclusive reasons. Gen. Patterson's friends have compelled even the Progress to retract its claim of him, and to admit that he is no Holden man. The Hon. Josiah Turner, Jr. has "authorized the Conservative to state that he is emphatically for Gov. Vance!" The Salisbury Watchman has equally exposed the claim of Mr. Boyden, and declared that he is in favor of Gov. Vance. Even the Hon. J. M. Leach, member of Congress from the 7th Congressional District, certainly will not vote for Holden, though he may not vote for Gov. Vance.

The following is Gov. Graham's letter:—

HILLSBORO', June 30th, 1864.

Sir:—Your note enclosing an article from the Progress in relation to the pending election for Governor of the State, and inquiring whether my position in respect to it is correctly represented therein, has been received.

In reply I have to say, that while deprecating the contest which has arisen touching this election, and not at all participating in the acrimonious feeling with which the canvass seems to be conducted by a portion of the public press, I supposed it was well known that I am an earnest supporter of the re-election of Gov. Vance. Months ago, before any other had been announced, and when I certainly anticipated no opposition from any quarter, unless from his original opponents, I advised him, in view of the general success of his administration that I thought it his duty not to withhold his name as a candidate for re-election. Like views have been uniformly expressed whenever the subject has been suggested in my correspondence and conversation. His administration has in my opinion been characterized by ability, energy, and zeal in its endeavors to give success to our arms in the great struggle in which we are engaged, whilst it has sought carefully to guard the rights and dignity of the State, and the liberty and safety of her citizens. In this line of of policy he has but co-operated with the majority of the General Assembly chosen at the same time with himself, and I am persuaded has met with general approbation.

I write but to answer your inquiry, with no leisure or inclination to speculate on what the future may have in store for us, in the dispensation of national events, but for the next two years, as in the past, I am quite satisfied to entrust to Gov. Vance the powers conferred by the Constitution and the laws on the Chief Executive Magistrate of the State.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
W. A. GRAHAM.

J. D. HYMAN, Esq.

THE COMMON FATE.—Col. D. K. McRae, Senior Editor of the Raleigh Confederate, is sharing the common fate of every prominent North Carolinian. The Standard, having praised him in by-gone days, is now abusing him, libelling him, indeed, so scandalously, (Col. McRae alleges) in a pamphlet which we have not seen, that Col. McRae has sued Mr. Holden and his associate the Hon. J. T. Leach and will give them an opportunity to prove their charges or pay the proper penalty. The charges pretend to be founded upon Col. McRae's agency for the State in Europe. We have read the articles, *pro* and *con*, in the Standard and the Confederate, and they have impressed us with the conviction that the sole object of Mr. Holden is to get Colonel McRae out of the way as an opponent of his election to the office of Governor; that so far from there being any foundation for the imputations upon Col. McRae, his agency was of incalculable value to the State, for there is no telling how much she might have suffered if her interests had been left exclusively in the hands of the contractor, the rather notorious George N. Sanders. The result of Col. McRae's operations was that he disposed of 228,000 bbls of common rosin for the State, for which he obtained 5000 overcoats, 5000 pairs of pants, 5000 jackets, 5,000 shirts, 5000 caps, 10,000 blankets, 1,500,000 prs. shoes, 1200 English rifles, and 100,000 lbs of fixed ammunition. Col. McRae says that the shoes alone are worth more here than the cotton will cost, leaving all the rest clear gain.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY CROPS.—A letter from a subscriber in Montgomery county says: "Our crops are backward and small. Very dry. Wheat indifferent. oats fine."

BLADEN POLITICS.—A friend writes from Cypress Creek on the 4th inst., that there is no Holden man in that beat.

SCREENING THEIR FRIENDS.—The Raleigh Standard does not notice the affidavits and certificate in relation to the treasonable association in Chatham and other counties, but contents itself with copying in an obscure place the following paragraphs from the Progress attempting to ridicule the persons who gave those affidavits and certificate:—

"Signs and wonders and visions have been seen recently in the land of Chatham, and "wise people" begin to think the end is nigh. One O. Churchill has had his eyes opened, and as if by a vision has seen a light, and peace rested upon his soul, for he believed he was forgiven—and yet others saw lights and were glad, and even unto this day Silas, surnamed Beckwith, and others, two of the name of Holland, and Long with a J. B. to it, and Sugg, R. M. Marvel not, for these things are so. And they did confess their sins before the *Council*, even H. with a J. P. to it, and during the morning hour they did rejoice and were exceedingly glad because they were forgiven, even in the house of Zebulon the Chief.

"In all seriousness, if O. Churchhill, Benton Holland, J. H. Holland, J. B. Long, R. M. Sugg and Silas Beckwith see proper to join a secret order and take horrid oaths which they promise not to divulge, *and then perjure themselves by divulging them*, what is it all to Mr. Holden and his friends? Mr. Holden belongs to no secret order, and knows of the existence of none. The Destructives and Secessionists are engaged in all manner of conspiracies, spy systems, intrigue and corruption, and we are not surprised that some of them should take horrid oaths and then break them.

"Chatham county will vote for Mr. Holden by at least two to one, though signs, and visions and wonders should continue to appear.—*Progress.*"

The purpose of this is evidently to screen the members of the treasonable association, who, according to the Rev. O. Church hill,—("one O. Churchhill")—"were expected to vote for Mr. Holden." The Standard is full of electioneering stuff, abuse of Gov. Vance, calumnious charges against him and his friends, ridiculous stories about the votes that Mr. Holden will get in August and his certainty of being elected; but it cannot devote a thought to the gravest charge ever made in North Carolina, no less than that his friends were engaged in a treasonable secret conspiracy—a conspiracy to overthrow the Confederate government and take North Carolina back into union with the hated band of robbers and abolitionists and murderers who are desolating our country. The conduct of these two Holden papers is such as to cause the conviction that their Editors were well aware of the existence of this secret association, and the absence of a word of condemnation would indicate that they approved of it. Will any one believe, that such a notice as the above is all that those papers would have contained if they had not *known* that the facts stated by Mr. Churchhill and the other five persons were *true*? They would have denied, if they had dared, for they well know how damaging such a disclosure must be to the prospects of Mr. Holden. The mass of the people of North Carolina are not traitors themselves, nor prepared to tolerate treason in others, or to elevate to the Gubernatorial chair the candidate of traitors. The article of the Progress, therefore, thus copied into the Standard, can only be regarded as an admission of the truth of the statements of Messrs. Churchhill, Holland, and others.

It will not do for the Standard to say that the Rev. Mr. Churchhill and the others "perjured themselves" by divulging the facts in regard to this treasonable conspiracy. A man can only commit perjury "when a *lawful* oath is administered, in some *judicial* proceeding, to a person who swears wilfully, absolutely and falsely, in a matter *material* to the issue or point in question." See Blackstone, 4th book, 10th ch. 16th par. The same authority goes on to lay down the law that other oaths, (such as that administered by the treasonable association,) are "unnecessary at least," and therefore not perjury. And moreover, if we mistake not, it is not only not perjury for a man to reveal a matter which he had been *unlawfully* sworn to conceal, but it is laid down as a *duty* of a citizen to make such revelation in cases where the public safety requires it. A man can commit no perjury by revealing a criminal and treasonable conspiracy.

A FRAUD.—In the Raleigh Standard of Tuesday last, we find what purports to be an "Extract from the House Journals, Monday May 23, 1864." It is a misstatement of the facts. The Editor of the Standard did not make his "Extract" from the Journals. The fraud consists in this: The Standard's "extract" says:

"The question now recurred upon the adoption of the second resolution in relation to Gov. Vance as amended by Mr. Cobb's resolution endorsing President Davis."

The Standard's "extract" then gives the yeas and nays—yeas 70, nays 26—and adds:—

"So the resolutions endorsing Gov. Vance *and* President Davis passed the final vote—yeas 70, nays 26."

No such paragraphs as these are in the Journals. The Journals show the *truth*, that the resolution endorsing Gov. Vance was adopted by a vote of 93 to 3, and that "the other resolutions" (viz. Mr. Cobb's resolutions endorsing President Davis, which did not contain any allusion whatever to Gov. Vance) were adopted 70 to 26. The Standard manages, by a *pretended* extract from the Journals, to make it appear that Gov. Vance was endorsed by a vote of 70 to 26, instead of 93 to 3, as it was in truth, and as was well known to the Editor of the Standard.

"ELEGANT EXTRACTS."—A few days ago Gov. Vance authorized an emphatic contradiction of the Standard's statement that he had endorsed some Johnston County resolutions in favor of a State Convention. The Standard repeats the statement, and says in its last issue, July 5, 1864:—

"This endoreation was given about the 1st January, 1864, and the impression prevailed up to the 22d of February, when Gov. Vance delivered his Wilkesboro' speech, that he was not hostile to a Convention."

From Jan'y 1, 1864, to the delivery of the Wilkesborough speech on Feb'y 22, 1864, the impression pervailed that Gov. Vance "was not hostile to a Convention," says the Standard. Is that true? Let us see. The Standard is our only witness.

We have before us a copy of the Standard of Feb. 19, 1864, in which is a paragraph copied from the Observer stating that the Standard's friends in some Western counties had been improperly using Gov. Vance's name as sanctioning the Convention movement. The Standard gave various reasons for its disbelief of this statement, among them this:—

"Nor do we believe it to be true that "the name of Gov. Vance is falsely used as sanctioning this movement." On the contrary, the impression prevails that Gov. Vance is *opposed* to the movement."

A shocking bad memory has the Standard. In February it said that "the impression prevails that Gov. Vance is *opposed* to the movement." In July it says that Gov. Vance had endorsed the movement on Jan'y 1, and that "the impression prevailed up to the 22d of Feb'y, when Gov. Vance delivered his Wilkesborough speech, that he was not hostile to a Convention."

Look after that, "hiting fila," Mr. candidate for Governor!

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

From Richmond and Petersburg.—GREENSBORO', July 5.—The Richmond Whig of the 4th has been received, but it contains no news of importance.

The following official dispatch, received at the War Department, is published:—

"HEADQ'S A. N. V., July 1.—Gen. Beauregard reports a feeble demonstration by the enemy on a portion of Gen. Johnson's lines about 5 P. M. yesterday. His skirmishers, supported by two lines of troops, drove in our line of skirmishers, which however was re-established at dark.

"In the various conflicts with the enemy's cavalry in their late expeditions against the railroad, besides killed and wounded left on the field, 1000 prisoners, 13 pieces of artillery, 30 wagons and horses, ordnance stores, and several hundred negroes taken by the enemy from plantations on their route, were captured. R. E. LEE, Gen'l.

The following Press Dispatch from Petersburg is published in the Whig:—

"PETERSBURG, July 2.—There has been some firing on our lines, amounting to nothing. Nothing doing but shelling on the part of the enemy."

The Petersburg Express of Saturday, as quoted by the Whig, mentions heavy musketry firing for 20 minutes on Friday night. Supposed that the yankees had assaulted our lines, and, as usual, had been repulsed. Reporters of the New York Times and Philadelphia Press were captured on Friday.

Heavy firing was heard in direction of Petersburg yesterday morning.

Yankee Operations in Mississippi.—MERIDIAN, July 6.—A dispatch received at Clarion from Brandon, Miss., says that the yankees again occupied Jackson at noon yesterday. Gen. Slocum says his object is to destroy the Railroad and bridges, and then return to Vicksburg. His force is estimated at 2500. There is heavy firing to-day between Jackson and Canton.

THE CAPTURED THIEVES.

From the Richmond Examiner of the 9d inst.

The precise number of mounted thieves lately captured by our forces near Petersburg, as they were returning from a pillaging expedition, is not yet, perhaps, exactly ascertained; nor is it material to our present purpose. Our present purpose is to show that these thieves are not prisoners of war, and that their case falls strictly within the province of Police.

Whatever be the number of delinquents thus taken in the fact, there will be found in their knapsacks, haversacks, holsters, pockets—especially in those of the persons claiming to be officers—the very silver plate, the very gold coin, watches and sugar tongs which they had just taken from the drawers and presses of our citizens; there will be found in their possession the very horses and mules they had stolen, whose owners will be but too happy to identify their property—also, the slaves, in very large numbers, that they have carried off from their masters. Now when Gen. Lomax captured the baggage of the bandit Custar lately, he very properly advertised in the public papers for the owners of the stolen goods found in that robber's trunk. Here we have at Petersburg a certain number of the same sort of characters; be it 200, 800, or 1200, the number is nothing—the point is what to do with them, both for restitution of pillaged property and prevention of such marauding for the future.

If our military authorities could forget for a little that false chivalry of theirs, and think of the real anguish of their own outraged people, who are earnestly looking to *them* for protection, it were easy to say what should be done. A guard should be ordered to strip and search those persons, especially the "officers" of the gang, make an inventory of the plunder, advertise it in the papers, and call for the owners to come forward and claim it, and also to give evidence of the acts of outrage committed or commanded by any of the band at their houses respectively. Then those who had stolen money or plate should be sent to the State Penitentiary; those who had forced or seduced negroes away from their owners should be hanged.

For the present we speak only of the comparatively paltry affair of merely stealing or destroying property. But we all know that there is far blacker crime than this calling aloud for vengeance upon the miscreants. From many a fair and once peaceful county of our State rises one long, wild wail—the shrieks of violated women, gone crazy with despair and shame, seem to load the air, and to demand of earth and heaven the base blood of their ravishers. Grey-haired old men and women driven insane by rage and terror, have died with maniac yells or idiot drivellings. Draw a curtain over all that, and take the comparatively slight affair of property stolen and negroes instigated to revolt. We have laws in this country, and by those laws the criminals should expiate their crimes in the gaol or on the gallows.

The fighting men of those desolated counties are absent; they are in the army. If they were at home, and if such forays were attempted upon their farms, of course they would band themselves together, load their weapons, lie in wait for the brigands at every convenient place, and exterminate them by every possible means, taking every possible advantage, trapping them like wolves, "still-hunting" them, using no more ceremony with them than wild beasts of the field. And when caught, their trial would be short, under the tree from which the noose already dangled.

It is not true that the laws and usages of war require us to treat such persons as prisoners of war. It is not war that they are engaged in, but simply "marauding," for which they ought to be punished by their own commanding officers, if they escape the legitimate vengeance of the people they have outraged. This military crime of marauding has been always visited with severity by the commanding officers of the marauders themselves, in wars conducted upon civilized principles. When the Duke of Wellington entered France, he issued a stern prohibition of all such proceedings; and after stating the alleged crimes of the French *Government*, he added, "To avenge this conduct on the peaceable inhabitants of France would be unmanly, and unworthy of the troops to which the commander of the forces addressed himself." In short, the matter is not capable of argument: marauding, or pillage and outrage inflicted on non-combatants, is not war, and those who practise it cannot be considered prisoners of war, but enemies of the human race, to be extirpated without delay.

If we have any delicate squeamishness upon this point, our enemies have none—as Gen. Morgan knows to his cost. When he went raiding last year through Ohio, (though not as they are now doing through Virginia,) they treated him as a horse-stealer and penitentiary convict; and this, we repeat, though there was no comparison between the gallant Morgan's raid and theirs, because, in the first place, his invasion of Ohio was really defensive, not aggressive, meant to divert hostile forces from his own State;—and because Morgan's men destroyed only public property, and took only such horses and forage as were needful to his progress, but never insulted women, nor pillaged houses of plate and money.

And again, only the other day, when Gen. Morgan, in his own State of Kentucky, (but which they now claim to be Federal country,) sent Gen. Burbridge a Flag of Truce, accompanied by the captured yankee Gen. Hobson, the said Burbridge refused to recognize the Flag of Truce, seized the two officers who bore it, and sent Hobson back to his command. That is to say, Burbridge studdily refused to recognize Morgan as a soldier, engaged in making war, and privileged to send a Flag of Truce, but treated him as a common outlaw.

And if our enemies so deal with Confederate officers fighting for the independence of their own yet unconquered State, shall we not deal in like manner with the God-forsaken scoundrels who infest our Virginia valleys, making a pretence of war, only to gratify their own covetousness, cruelty and lust?

But then, it is said,—the yankees have so many prisoners of ours in their hands and they will murder some of them, under pretence of *retaliation*. To this there is no answer: if we are afraid to protect our citizens from robbers lest our enemy should murder their prisoners, * * * the less we say about it the better. "

DEATH OF COL. ANDREWS.—A letter has been received from a member of the 5th N. C. Cavalry, containing the following:

"Col. Andrews of the 2d N. C. Cavalry died of wounds received in a fight on the Southside R. Road."

Col. Andrews we believe was a native of Iredell county. He was Captain of Co. B, when the Reg't was formed in 1861, under Col. Sprull.

Fighting at Charleston again.—The Charleston Courier of the 4th reports a resumption of active operations in that vicinity. On Friday night a considerable force of the enemy crossed over from Dixon's Island to the South end of James' Island, and on Saturday morning attacked our pickets and a detachment of Blake's Battery. Our men were posted behind a breastwork, and after 1½ hours' fight repulsed the yankees, who confess to a loss of 96 killed and wounded. Attacking again, our men fell back, leaving 2 guns and 10 to 15 prisoners. The enemy are since reported to have abandoned this point.

On Sunday, another expedition in barges attacked Fort Johnson, James' Island, and were handsomely repulsed. The yankees said to be 1000 strong. We took 140 prisoners, (6 officers), 5 barges, 114 stand of arms. Enemy's loss in killed and wounded not known, as they were taken off in the barges. Our loss 1 killed and 5 wounded.

The enemy made a demonstration also on John's Island, but were easily driven off. A demonstration is also reported near Pocotaligo, but not credited. A vigorous fire was kept up on the City during these operations. When the Courier closed its report heavy firing was going on in the direction of Stono. Gen. Foster is said to have 4,000 men on Folly Island.

The new Brigadier Generals.—Some weeks ago a list of appointments of Brigadiers was published, and among them some five or six from this State. It was generally supposed that these appointments were permanent, but we learn that they were only temporary, except in one or two cases. The appointments of Grimes and Barringer to the command of Brigades are permanent, because they take the places of officers killed, but Cox, Toon and Lewis only command brigades until the return of wounded or captured officers. So, also, in the case of Ramseur's appointment of Major General—he fills the position and draws the pay of a Major Gen'l, until Maj. Gen. Edw'd Johnson, who was captured, returns to his command.—*Char. Democrat.*

Supreme Court.—Opinions have been filed as follows:

By PEARSON, C. J. In Haskill *vs* Freeman, in equity, from Stanly, decree for plaintiff, and directing an account. In Sloan *vs* Mendenhall, in equity, from Guilford, decree for plaintiffs and reference. In Edwards *vs* Parks, in equity, from Ashe, dismissing the bill. In Pecler *vs* Barringer, in equity, from Rowan, declaring that there is error in the order.

By BATTLE, J. In Walton *vs* Gatlin (habeas corpus) judgment reversed, and judgment here for the enrolling officer. In Haden *vs* Bradshaw, from Rowan, judgment reversed and venire do novo. In Carson and others, *ex parte*, from McDowell, legacies to deceased daughters elapsed. In Carson *vs* Carson, in equity, from McDowell, children of second marriage excluded from the trust.

By MANLY J. In Turner *vs* Kittrell, in equity, from Granville, decree affirmed. In Whitaker *vs* Brown, in equity, from Buncombe, decree for plaintiffs. In Baker *vs* Harris, from Rowan, judgment reversed. In Cline *vs* Latimore, from Cleaveland, judgment affirmed.—*Raleigh Conservative, 6th.*

STANLY CROPS AND POLITICS.—A letter from a subscriber at Norwood's, dated July 1, says:—

"The wheat crops are very light; oats fine; corn now gloomy.

"Vance's prospects bright and Holden's declining."

A RICHMOND PAPER.—For the first time in a fortnight we have enjoyed the sight of a Richmond paper—the Examiner of the 2d inst.—for which we are indebted to Major N. McK. McNeill, of the 46th Reg't, who has just arrived at his home in Moore county.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association acknowledges the receipt of two hams from Mr. John Waddill; $15 from Mr J W Welsh; of McL McKay 3 bundles yarn; Lumber Bridge Relief Society $60; G W Lawrence $75; Young Ladies of Oakland Academy, New Hanover county, $181.50.

GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS!!
NEW BOOKS!
(OUR OWN PUBLICATIONS.)

JOHNSON'S Common School Arithmetic,	$3 50
The Dixie Elementary Spelling Book,	2 00
The Jack Morgan Songster ($50 per hundred,)	1 00
Love and Liberty Songs ($40 per hundred,)	75
(The above 2 are just from the press.)	
Primary Geography,	2 00
Yorke's English Grammar,	2 00
First Book in Composition, (by L. Branson,)	2 00
Hill's Poems, (by Thos H. Hill,)	1 50
Moves and Lines, (by A W Mangum,)	25
Dixie Primer, Pictorial, 3d Edition,	50
Dixie Primer Reader, (by M B Moore,)	75
Myrtle Leaves, (by Mrs A. W. Mangum,)	2 00

The above Books are sold at 40 off to the Trade.

Other Books on Hand

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

Hasten's Piano Forte Instructor,	3 00
Leader's Arithmetic,	2 00
Bingham's Latin Grammar,	4 00
Wesleyan Catechism, No. 1,	25
Wesleyan Catechism, No. 2,	75
Lossdell's "	75
Compound Field, (by Dr. Jos Cross,)	3 00
Life of Stonewall Jackson,	5 50
The War and its Heroes,	3 50
Model Letter Writer,	1 50
Rival Administrations,	1 00
Scriptural Views of National Trials,	3 50
Romantic Passages in S. W. History,	3 50
Diary of the War,	2 00
Siege of Vicksburg,	2 50
Sunday School Bell,	50
Sabbath School Wreath,	75
Plowing and Ditching,	1 25
Fun for the Camp,	1 50
Camp Jester,	1 00
Nesley's Discourses,	3 50
Dr. Deems's Sermons,	2 50
Moral and Religious Anecdotes, (8 vols.)	12 00
The Age—A New Monthly,	2 50
Southern Literary Messenger,	2 50
Stonewall Jackson's Portrait,	1 50
Dr. Deems's Portrait,	1 75
Grote's History of Greece, (12 vols.)	125 00
Banc'ft's " U States, (7 vols,)	85 00
Abbott's Illustrated Histories, (each,)	7 00
Second Year of the War,	6 50
Mountain Violet, (by Rev T M Baker,)	1 50
A few Chestnuts for the children, (by Uncle Charles,)	1 50
A Sunday School in every Church, by Rev B Manly,	75
Words of Comfort, (by H F Buckner,)	1 25
Robert Cushman, or the Rival Students,	2 00
The Little Preacher, (by Uncle Charles,)	75
Life of H T Wimberly, (by Uncle Charles,)	75
Stonewall Songster,	1 00
Soldier Boy Songster,	1 00
Cotton Field Melodies,	50

MILITARY BOOKS

Napoleon's Maxims of War,	1 25
Bayonet Exercise and Skirmish Drill,	1 25
Volunteer's Field and Camp book,	1 25
General Orders,	6 00
Warren's Surgery,	6 00
School of the Guides,	1 50

NOVELS

Modaris,—by Miss Evans,	5 00
Master William Mitten,	5 00
Duncan Adair, or Captured in Escaping,	1 25
Lady Audley's Secret,	5 00
Robert & Harold—by S F Goulding	5 00
Eleanor's Victory,	5 00
Les Miserables: Fantine,	5 00
" " St. Denois,	5 00
" " Jean Valjean,	5 00
Ralph and Romance of Morgan and Mor.	5 50
Field and Fireside Nouvelette,	2 00
Silas Marner, (by Miss Evans,)	5 00
Battle of the Bards,	3 00

Those ordering books to be sent per mail, must remit 10 cents extra on the dollar to pay postage.

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.
July 1. 46tf

"A man of principle is not changed by every wind of doctrine."—*Raleigh Standard.*

Then it is plain Mr. Holden is not a man of principle, for his changes have been constant.

"It is easy to talk, and loud professions cost nothing."—*Raleigh Standard.*

On this point no one is more fully qualified to lay down the law than Mr. Holden.

"Men are often faithless and fall away from principle."—*Raleigh Standard.*

Mr. Holden is a living example of this truth.

"Principle endures and can never fall."
Raleigh Standard.

Which principle? Whig principle, Democratic principle, Secession principle, Union principle, Conservative principle, or Holden principle? Mr. Holden has sworn by them all, by turns, and the Holden principle is the only one that he has never abandoned.

MARRIED,

In Warrenton, N. C., 29th ult., by Rev. Dr. Hodges, Col. THOS. MARSHALL JONES, P. A. C. S. to Miss MARY COWAN, daughter of Maugar London, Esq., of Wilmington.

DIED,

In this town, Friday morning, 1st inst., MARTHA V. HARPER, only daughter of G. S. and Josephine Harper, aged 2 months and 4 days.

In Cumberland county, on the 1st June, WILLIAM EDGAR, infant son of Rev. A. and Martha A. Newton, aged 18 months.

We are authorized to announce private ARCHIBALD A. McMILLAN, Co. A, 5th N. C Cavalry, a candidate to represent Robeson County in the House of Commons of our next Legislature in N. C. He is for Southern Independence, and Zeb. B. Vance for Governor.
May 10, 1864 31-*tiercd

I am a Candidate for the office of SHERIFF of Chatham county at the election in August next.
W. G. ALBRIGHT.
Simmon Grove, May 12. 34*-o

We are authorized to announce Col. S. J. COBB as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF of Robeson County at the election in August next.
March 31. 20-19t*pd

We are authorized to announce Capt. H. J. HARRISS, Co. A, 10th Batt. Art'y, as a candidate to represent Randolph county in the next Legislature of N. C., in the House of Commons.
We are further authorized to say that the Capt. is one of the strong Conservatives, and is in favor of negotiation as well as fighting for Peace. That he was not an original secessionist, was opposed to the war in the beginning, and is a staunch friend of Vance. Has been in the service nearly three years.
April 28. 28-11tpd

We are authorized to announce ELAM J. HARRINGTON, Co. A, 5th N. C. Cavalry, a candidate to represent the county of Moore in the next Legislature of N. C.
April 23 26*9tpd&te

At the request of many friends, both in the Army and at home, I announce myself a candidate to represent Moore county in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. If elected, I will do my utmost to promote the honor and interest of my constituency of North Carolina and of the Confederacy.
JAMES C. DAVIS.
June 10, 1864. 40tf

RATES OF FREIGHT,
ESTABLISHED BY THE PROPRIETORS OF THE
Steamboat Companies Navigating the Cape Fear River.
FEBRUARY 1864.

Buggies,	25 00
Bacon, Wax and Tallow, per hhd	10 00
Bacon, loose, per ton	40 00
Barrels, dry, per barrel	2 00
Ditto Potatoes, per barrel	5 00
Bedsteads, each	5 00
Bales Sheeting, per bale	15 00
Ditto Yarn, per bale	10 00
Ditto Waste, per 100 lbs.	2 00
Coppers, per bbl.	10 00
Cotton, per bale	15 00
Corn, Wheat, Oats, &c. per bushel	25
Chairs, Sitting, each	75
Ditto Rocking, each	4 50
Coffee, per bag or barrel,	25 00
Demijohns, empty 3½ gallons each	5 00
Flour

MR. HOLDEN'S SECESSION RECORD.

An "Original Secessionist," one who was an advocate of the right of Secession and of its practice before Lincoln's proclamation of April 1861, stands, or is supposed to stand, a slim chance of receiving any share of popular favor. Mr Holden, as is well known, was the leader of the Secessionists of North Carolina from at least as far back as 1850 to the Fall of 1860. But Mr. Holden has no idea of taking a "slim chance" along with his old secession brethren, and he has had the hardihood to insinuate a denial that he was one of the "originals." *His* mouth was closed on that point by the conclusive evidence published in the Observer in February last. But his friends still maintain that he was not "secesh;" so it is about as well to republish some of the evidence, as follows:—

MR. HOLDEN AN ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHT OF SECESSION.

From the Raleigh Standard. Dec. 4th, 1850.

"We have heard the idea recently expressed that a State has no right to secede from the Union—that there is no help from oppression *except by revolution;* in other words, that the States are the creatures and dependents of the Federal Government, and of course subject to its physical coercion. Such an assumption, we humbly submit, is unsupported by any testimony derived fram the Constitution itself, or from any single circumstance attending its formation or adoption. It is, moreover, at war with all regular ideas of free republican government, and of the undoubted independence of the States, as that independence has been practically displayed in their separate organization since 1787. We hold that as no State could originally have been forced into the Union, none can be forced to remain in, or rather be prevented from going out. Heaven forbid that such an extreme resort should be presented to us as the only alternative against aggressions upon our rights. We trust it may not, but the bare *possibility* of the contingency should nerve our public men to look the danger boldly in the face. Let them declare that while we acquiesce in the late action of Congress on the slavery question, we are at the same time determined that agitation shall cease, and that the fugitive slave law shall be enforced in its letter and spirit, and that if the free States do not yield to this, our reasonable and Constitutional request, we will leave them, and leave them forever.

"This is no time to dispute about terms. If gentlemen do not like the word *secede*, and if we cannot consent to use the word *revolution*, let *dissolution* be the substitute for either or both. The people understand that, and they will demand it if the fugitive slave law be repealed, or if these wicked assults upon the rights of the slave States be continued in the halls of the common Congress"

Here then, Mr. Holden maintained broadly and without qualification the *right* of secession, of secession as distinguished from revolution, that is, of "peaceable secession." This was in 1850. In 1851, the secession quarrel still progressing, Mr. Holden had a great deal more to say on the subject; and in the Fall of that year expounded the secession doctrine thus:

THE RIGHT TO BE EXERCISED FOR "JUST CAUSE."

From the Raleigh Standard Sept. 8d, 1851

"We hold, as we have uniformly held, that no State can secede *without just cause;* that, in other words, the Constitution must be palpably violated and the compact broken, before any State can be released. We hold, as we have uniformly held; that if this compact should be broken, the act will be an act of revolution on the part of the sectional majority which perpetrates it, for the simple reason that it will work a radical change in the Constitution of government; that this sectional majority will nevertheless, as a matter of course, hold on to the government and proclaim the Union still in being; that the *only alternative left to the minority of the States will be to withdraw or secede* from such a government and provide new guards for their future security; and that, in so doing, they will go forward under the authority of sovereign States, thus released from their obligations to the compact by the act of the majority," &c.

The same number of the Standard quoted the following language of Mr. Jefferson, "as containing the true doctrine on the subject," so it said:

"Are we, then, to stand to our arms? No That must be the last resource, not to be thought of until much longer and greater sufferings. We must have patience and longer endurance with our brethren while under delusion—give them time for reflection and experience of consequences—keep ourselves in a situation to profit by the chapter of accidents; and separate from our companions (not revolt from our rulers) *only when the sole alternatives left are the dissolution of our Union with them or a submission to a government without limitation of powers.*"

These extracts fix Mr. Holden's position firmly with the "original seceders," the "Cotton States secede," who maintained precisely these doctrines. The question arises: did the Cotton States practice what they and Mr. Holden preached, and secede for what was maintained by Mr Holden to be "*just cause,*" or did they secede for insufficient cause and justify Mr. Holden in declaring, as he did on the 8th of Jan'y 1864, that he "never maintained the doctrine of secession as *practiced* by the Cotton States." We propose to answer that question. Not in our words: Mr. Holden is allowed to do most of the talking in our comments upon his course, and so in this case.

Well, for what did the Cotton States secede? Because, as they maintained, of "*just cause*"—the election of a Black Republican Sectional ticket to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States. What did Mr. Holden define as "*just cause*" for secession? Why the election of just such a ticket, as witness the following:—

"JUST CAUSE" OF SECESSION DEFINED BY MR. HOLDEN.

From the Raleigh Standard, Sept. 12, 1856

"Can it be possible that there are men in the South who prefer Fremont for the Presidency, or who would acquiesce in his election? The New York Herald boasts that there are already Electoral tickets in Virginia, Kentucky and Maryland; and it adds, 'Texas and North Carolina will probably soon follow suit.' This is a vile slander on the Southern people *No Fremont Electoral ticket can be formed in North Carolina*—mark that! It may be that there are traitors here and there, in this State, as there were tories in the Revolution, who would deliver up their native land to the fury of the fanatic and the torch of the incendiary, but they are few and far between

"The election of Fremont would inevitably lead to a separation of the States. Even if no overt or direct act of dissolution should take place, he could not carry on the government in the South. No true or decent Southern man would accept office under him, and our people would never submit to have their post offices, custom houses and the like, filled with Fremont's yankee abolitionists. We would not expect nor ask the Northern people to submit in a similar case—and we will not submit."

From the Raleigh Standard, Sept. 20, 1856

"Fremont and Dayton have no electoral ticket in the slaveholding States, nor will they have. They are utterly sectional in their character. They stand upon a platform which makes them and their supporters *the mortal enemies of every man, women and child in the Southern States.* We regard them as personal mortal enemies. If they should succeed in this contest, as we do not believe they will, the result will be a separation of the States. No human power can prevent it."

From the Raleigh Standard, January 11, 1860.

"The surest way to avert a dissolution of the Union is to prepare for it. A dissolution is certainly probable, to say the least, in the event of the success of the black Republicans in 1860; and their success, we feel bound to say, is within the range of probability. Must we await an overt act? Why the very act of electing such a President would be a declaration of deadly hostility to the slaveholding States. Do hostile armies await overt acts? Is a declaration of war nothing until arms are used on the field? Does a man who is told by his adversary that he is to be assailed, wait until his adversary is upon him, and he has commenced to disarm and cast him to the earth? Does a person who has taken arsenic by mistake, wait to see whether arsenic will produce death? Does any one doubt that cold steel, well sharpened, will sever the jugular vein? *Must we wait and become weaker, or act, and gather strength by preparation based on our stern resolves?*

In our humble opinion there can be but one answer to these questions. In a certain contingency our lives, our property, our manhood, our State pride and State independence will be at stake. Are we ready to protect them? Is our militia system at all efficient? And if efficient, which no one asserts, have we arms for our militia? Hundreds of gallant citizens have recently volunteered; have we arms for them? Have we ball and powder? Are the various captains' districts in the State under vigilant patrol? Are we ready *now* to encounter unjust aggression, and to demand that the *forms* of the Constitution shall not be used to destroy us? Are we prepared to meet these aggressions and to make this demand on a war footing, with arms in our hands? Alas, no! With the black Republicans might makes right. We see this in every feature of the "irrepressible conflict." Are we prepared even for a sudden emergency at home?

The mere election of a black Republican President would most probably affect State and Bank stocks, and indeed every species of property. If Seward should be elected by sectional votes, it would be no easy matter to raise money in November, 1860, on the best paper. Does any one doubt that? Without money we could neither procure arms nor support troops.

South Carolina is now in conference with Virginia. Her commissioner has no doubt already reached Richmond, to confer with the Governor and Legislature of that State as to the best means to be adopted, first to save the Union according to the Constitution, and, if that cannot be done, to save the South. North Carolina is associated for weal or for woe with South Carolina and Virginia. Every word which they may utter, and every resolve which they may agree upon in this high conference, will touch us and concern us quite as much as it will them.

We know no party on the question of slavery. We stand, as we always have stood, by the vested rights and the vital interests of North Carolina. Patriotism, in our judgment, begins at home. Our primary allegiance is due to North Carolina. If a black Republican or sectional President shall be elected in 1860, *we will go with the South,*—we will stand side by side with the sons of Virginia and South Carolina, as our ancestors did at Yorktown and the Cowpens; and we will do it, clinging to the Constitution and despising the forms of a vicious, aggressive and usurping Union. That will be its character under black Republican rule, and for one we will never bow our head to its degrading yoke. We mean what we say. We mean to *do right,* according to our understanding of what right is, and let consequences take care of theselves."

We think Mr. Holden has made his title clear to be classed among the original, Cotton State, secession, to those extracts from set articles of the Standard; but we like to give good measure, and so throw in a few more short paragraphs, which we find quoted from the Standard by the Raleigh Conservative:—

From the Raleigh Standard, Oct. 1. 1856.

"If the white people of the South should do what is impossible, if they should make up their minds to submit for the sake of the Union to the rule and to the measures of such as Fremont, and Banks, and Giddings, and Burlingame, they will deserve all the deep and unspeakable degradation to which they will descend. Even the true Constitutional men of the North, who are now contending for us as men never contended before, and who are keeping the battle from our dwellings, will regard them with pity and scorn, and their very slaves will jeer them for their meanness, imbecility and cowardice."

From the Raleigh Standard, Nov 1 1856

"*Good Lick.*—The Hon. Thomas L. Clingman in a letter addressed to a democratic committee in Mecklenburg County, published in the Charlotte Democrat of the 21st of October, among many other true and good things, says:

"But the leaders among our enemies [the Black Republicans] are to my certain knowledge the meanest and most contemptible creatures upon earth, excepting only those in the South that are willing to be governed by them."

From the Raleigh Standard, Nov 5, 1856.

"Mr. Rayner, a Southern man, says the South ought to submit to Fremont's election—Mr. Fillmore, a Northern man, has declared that the South *ought not to submit,* and that the triumph of Fremont would lead inevitably to the destruction of the Union. There are Know nothings in North Carolina who agree with Mr. Rayner—not many, thank God."

Summary: Mr. Holden agreed with the Cotton States in advocating the *right* of secession; he, also with them, maintained that it must be exercised for "*just cause;*" that cause he and they defined to be the election of a Black Republican President. That accomplished, they only practiced what Mr. Holden had preached to them for many years. They *seceded,* to avoid the fate that Mr. Holden told them awaited them if they did not secede, viz: loss of liberty and property, the pity and scorn of the yankees, and the jeers of their own slaves.

Other points in Mr. Holden's record will claim notice hereafter.

Cotton Cards.—We learn from Mr. Quartermaster Dowd that he has on hand 6500 pairs of Cards, which, as soon as they are "backed"—and that will be in a short time—will be ready for distribution. He also informs us that he has on hand two card machines for making cards and material enough to make 20,000 pair. These machines are being put up as fast as possible, and, in a short time, we are assured, they will be turning out the cards for the use of the soldiers' families in the State.—*Raleigh Conservative.*

Yankee Finances.—Secretary Chase made a promising statement of our financial prospects at the opening of Congress; but we find that he is keeping on the same old road, and that *our currency is rapidly following the example* of Memminger's. *Gold is now somewhere above two hundred.* And every day we are drifting near to financial ruin. *If this state of things continues our greenbacks will soon be as valueless as the old Continental money, the assignats of the French Republic or Memminger's rebel stuff.*

New York Herald, 28th.

Gold at the North.—On the 2d, gold was 235. On the 4th it was "extremely wild" at 240 to 249.

Paper Mill Burned.—The Yankees burned the paper mill at Rome, Geo., on the 4th of July.

THE POSITION IN GEORGIA.

The army of Tennessee commenced a retrograde movement from the lines of Kennesaw mountain at midnight on Saturday, and, by a rapid march, retired our right to its present position on the Chattahoochee. Our left fell back slowly before the heavily massed force that Sherman had placed on the Powder Spring and Sand Town roads. Our retracted lines at daylight were in entrenched position about twelve miles north of this city. The enemy evinced no disposition to push rapidly any advantages he gained, by giving battle or pressing us. The usual amount of rapid skirmishing was kept up, and with about the ordinary results. Both armies proceeded to intrench on their chosen lines on Sunday evening. The enemy occupied Marietta early on Sunday morning. We had removed every thing of value before the army marched through it. It is reported by parties from the neighborhood of Sweetwater that the factory at that place was burned by the enemy immediately on their occupation. Doubtless, all other establishments of the kind will share the same fate when they are abandoned to the vandalism of the invader.

During the night, heavy cannonading was heard along the left of our lines and apparently on the centre. At an early hour this morning the deep bellowings of heavy artillery explosions awakened our people to a sense of the reality that the yankees were much nearer to our doors.

Our commanders and the army are anxious to have Sherman venture the hazard of battle. The present open fair field presents one of the best locations for general battle that the armies can find. The heavy cannonading of this morning, it is supposed, was intended to develope our lines.

Speculation was rife yesterday to establish the reason for our retreat; to-day it is more eagerly agitated—what will we do next? Our street Generals have it that we will be flanked to the Gulf and then to Richmond.

The policy of the campaign is to destroy us effectually. It has been effectively executed during Sherman's triumphal march. Impoverishment and a dreary waste lies in his rear. He promises devastation in his front. It is difficult to submit to these things without murmuring; but if it is written in the book of fate that we must suffer more, we can but succumb to it, for doubtless all things are rendered by a wise administration of the ways of Providence. The unavoidable necessity is on us to fight until we wring from our enemies terms of peace to which they will be glad to accede. It may be that the entire face of our fair Southern land may be desolated. Its homes may be destroyed; not a vestige of its great mechanical and public interests remain. It may occur that naught but roofless cabins and huts may be left us, yet we will defy the insolence of the tyrant and fly against the conqueror. The brutal malignity that our enemy exhibits in destroying everything of value he meets with in his track, should stimulate our people to greater resistance and efforts for revenge. The worm turns on the foot that treads on it. Strategy ends at the Atlanta defences.

Perhaps the flanking game may find no farther objective point, and our enemy will give battle here. We can only await developments, hoping that so mote it be.

Atlanta Intelligencer, 5th.

Southwestern Rumors.—TUPELO, MISS., June 25.—There are some rumors here of sufficient interest for a communication. One coming through the lines somehow, from the North, is, that the South has been recognized by France and England. I think it has originated from letters which have been misunderstood, but which were certainly received from Washington, one at Mayfield, Ky., from Lucian Anderson, Congressman from that District, and the other at Dresden, Tenn., from the notorious Emerson Etheridge, saying that hostilities would cease next month, or at all events, that an armistice would be proposed, and begging their respective friends to use their utmost endeavors to have those States to go with the North. I had this information two days ago but would not write it for publication for fear the gentleman who brought it, a very truthful friend of mine just down from Jackson, Tenn., may have been deceived. He got the information from parties direct from Mayfield, Ky., and as another equally veracious friend of mine brings the same intelligence in a more authenticated shape, I deem it sufficiently reliable, as it is certainly important enough, for publication, for surely a Congressman or even an ex-member, writing from Washington, ought to speak by the card.

Let me warn your readers, however, lest undue importance be attached to the rumor, that Anderson and Etheridge may be writing merely hypothetically, knowing perhaps that Grant has been allowed till the 4th of July to take Richmond, but being satisfied that he will inevitably fail. I think we should feel pretty sanguine ourselves on such a hypothesis. The question arises, if England and France have interposed, is it among their propositions to have the border States decide for themselves, as implied by the action of these prominent characters?

Etheridge says "we are whipped," and Anderson that "the present Congress will recognize the Confederacy." This is positive.

Corr. Mobile Advertiser.

The Crisis of the Campaign.—Gen. Grant, in fifty days of almost continuous battle, in a campaign marked by more sublime *tenacity* of purpose than was ever before seen, has brought the rebellion to a great turning point in its career. He has finally compelled the Rebel leaders to admit that their only chance for safety lies in the abandonment of the whole of the Confederacy for Virginia, and he has brought them to the distinct acknowledgment that they can no longer hope to resist him in Virginia, without the presence, in that State, of every man that the Confederacy can muster. It is a great deal to have done that, but it is not enough; for the rebels acting on the necessity made so plain by Grant's operations, are engaged in the re-organization of their powers of resistance; and while they admit that they must have more men in Virginia, it is possible that, with more men, *they will be able to resist and hold out a great while longer.* With a large accession of force to Lee's army, and *no corresponding addition* to ours, it is possible that they will be able to resist so long that the summer will pass away, and Richmond still be beyond our grasp. And they are making such addition to Lee's army. The corps or division, lately under Polk, in Va Virginia, and appearances indicate that more men from the Southwest are being sent forward, *and that the halt Gen. Grant has been brought to at Petersburg* is likely to continue for days and may be months. Stanton will keep for a while, with his bulletins, the silence he has kept for some time past, and it is not likely that even the visit of the President to the army will be fruitful in forcing a farther advance. We do not believe Grant will fail. We do not believe that our hope for the fall of Richmond must be relinquished; but apparently *it must be again deferred;* and I hope *so many times* deferred may sicken the hearts of a nation as bitterly as it will the heart of any person in it.

New York Herald, 28th.

Destroying the Crops.—Last week the yankees on the James river were destroying all wheat crops within their reach.

VIRGINIA WAR NEWS.

The Petersburg Express of the 6th has the following additional account of the defeat of Wilson's raiders:—

"The more we hear of the overthrow of the recent great thieving expedition sent out to operate in Southside Virginia under the immediate auspices of the inflated Wilson, the more we are convinced of the magnitude of its discomfiture. The rout was equal to the great stampede of Grierson and Sturgis in North Mississippi, and the spoils are only not so great as on that occasion, because Wilson and his followers started out more with the expectation of thieving upon the helpless people in the rural districts through which they expected to pass, and did not take as many wagons with them.

"The fight of Tuesday and Tuesday night near Sapponi church, was most hotly contested, and continued from 6 p. m of Tuesday, until after sunrise on Wednesday morning. Then it was that we turned the enemy's flank, and caused him to run for Reams' Station, with all the rapidity which his much jaded horses would allow.

"In this fight several hundred prisoners were taken, which have never seen Petersburg nor Richmond, and probably never will, but we have conversed with a half dozen gentlemen who saw them *en route* for the prison depot in Georgia. None estimate the number at less than 500, and some put it as high as 700. We have already received in this city about 400 prisoners unhurt, and 135 wounded. Squads of two, three, four, and more, have been coming in daily since the fight, and continue to come in. As they were scattered in every direction during their flight, they will doubtless come in for several days yet, and we may safely estimate the losses of the enemy in prisoners alone at 1200 or more. We also captured many hundred small arms, and 60,000 rounds of ammunition.

"Our cavalry succeeded in finding two additional pieces of cannon in the Nottoway river, between Stoney Creek and Jarratt's Depot, last Saturday. These pieces were beautiful mountain howitzers, such as are generally used by cavalry. They are uninjured, and will be brought into service immediately. They will make our total captures in artillery 15 pieces, and prisoners say that this is the sum total taken out by the enemy.

"A Confederate officer who reached here from Bolfield station on the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad yesterday, says we have captured all of 3,000 horses, although the enemy killed at least 800 or 1,000. The horses that have fallen into our possession, are much exhausted, but can for the most part be recuperated, and made to render good service in the Confederate cause.

"A gentleman who left Burkeville Junction Friday, informs us that Wilson's thieves robbed ladies of breastpins, ear rings and finger-rings. When the rings were not surrendered quietly, one of the ruffians would hold the victim in his strong arms while another would remove the jewelry. Ladies' dresses, from the under garment to their richest silks, were stolen indiscriminately. Many of the wagons stolen were heavily freighted with every description of ladies' wearing apparel.

"The captured wagon train on Thursday included Wilson's Headquarter and private wagons. They are said to have contained many valuables. Among other articles were the commander-in-chief's rich wardrobe, and a very choice collection of wines, brandies, English cheese, sardines, and such other luxuries as only the dainty appetite of this modern Sardanapalus could endure.

"A yankee Major of seeming respectability, and considerable intelligence, states that Wilson and Kautz were to effect a most thorough destruction of the Southside and Danville Railroad, but were to part company this side of Danville. Wilson was to come down through the rich counties of Charlotte, Lunenburg, Brunswick, Mecklenburg, Greenville, and Sussex, stealing all the horses and negroes which could be found in his way, and again enter Grant's lines by way of Stony Creek; and if this point proved impracticable, to come out where he entered at Reams' Station. Kautz was to proceed to Danville, from thence to Greensboro', then on to Raleigh, and thence on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad to Weldon. At the latter place, the bridge was to be burned, and Kautz was then to make for the Black Water, and come around through Southampton, Surry, Sussex, and Prince George to Grant's headquarters. This officer states that the combined forces numbered about eight thousand; that they were splendidly armed and equipped; well mounted; had picked men; and that, in all respects, it was intended to have been the grandest raid of the war. Our readers can now form some idea of what has been accomplished by the defeat of this multitude of land pirates, and Central North Carolina has especial cause to be thankful, that she has escaped an irruption of vandals which would have proved more destructive than the locusts of Egypt did to that much afflicted country.

Movements of Grant's Army.—We learn from a source entirely reliable, that the enemy embarked a large number of troops at City Point on Thursday last. The men occupied five large transports, and the boats appeared to be crowded to overflowing. Whether these were men whose terms of service have expired, or whose removal from Grant's army has been rendered necessary for operations elsewhere, we are unable to say.

Petersburg Express, 4th.

It is currently reported that the enemy have contracted their line by withdrawing; their left from the Weldon railroad, and this has given rise to the conjecture that Grant is throwing a considerable force over the north side of the James river.—*Richmond Dispatch, 4th.*

Our own Army.—The army of Northern Virginia is in perfect order and splendid condition. While it is admitted that the dwellings of the people of Petersburg may be damaged to some extent by bombardment, a feeling of boundless confidence as to the military result pervades both the army and the population.—*Rich. Examiner, 4th.*

Mosby on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.—We have authentic information that last Wednesday Mosby struck the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Duffield Station, captured 75 men, burnt the depot and destroyed the railroad at that point. Duffield is between Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry. This information comes from an officer who was present and participated in the attack.—*Ib.*

The Averys.—Of the five sons of the Avery family three are now dead in the country's service, a fourth is lying severely wounded in Virginia, and the fifth is well, we trust, in the army of Gen. Johnston.—*Golds. Jour.*

Another Murder by Deserters.—The Iredell Express contains an account of the murder of Mr. J. F. Woodard of Alexander county, by a gang of deserters, who waylaid him on his own premises, and shot him, three balls having entered his person, of which he died on the 25th ult. A short time previous, as a member of the Home Guard, he went with his company into Wilkes county in search of deserters, and in the discharge of his duty he shot a notorious desperado and deserter named Jo. Younger. It was made known to them that Mr. Woodard was the man who shot. This was on the 22d, and on the 24th ten deserters secreted themselves on his premises and took their vengeance as above described. Mr. Woodard was a very worthy citizen.

Yankee Meanness.—A Correspondent writes the Chattanooga Rebel from Johnston's army:—

I must relate one incident of the battle of the 27th, as it illustrates alike the chivalry of a Tennessean and the perfidy of the yankees. After the terrible repulse of the six lines of battle—and while the surviving Federals of the assaulting party were crouching under cover of the hill which slopes down from that part of Cheatham's front—the ground being strewn with Federal dead and wounded—one who was badly mutilated cried out to our boys in great agony, "For God's sake boys, bring me a drink of water. I would go to you if I could, but I am disabled—in God's name bring me a drink of water."

A noble youth of our State, pitying the miserable wretch, mounted the breastworks and shouted to the Federals, who were in full hearing: "I am going to take one of your wounded men a drink of water, don't shoot at me." Whereupon he took the dying Federal the canteen, allowed him to drink, and in retiring was fired at by a dozen yankees, and instantly killed. Our boys witnessing the act, instantly and without orders, fired at the squad before they could conceal themselves, and it is said *killed every one of them.* So much for the retributive justice of God.

Appointments for Public Speaking.

THE CANDIDATES for the General Assembly in Cumberland and Harnett counties will address the people of Cumberland as follows:

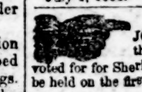
Quakiffle, at Mrs. McKethan's, Wednesday, July 13
Seventy first, at Mr. D. C. Monroe's, Thursday July 14.
Rockfish, at the village, Friday, July 15.
Gray's Creek, at Bethel Church, Saturday, July 16.
Cedar Creek, at Culbreth's store, Monday July 18
Lock's Creek, at head of Sandy Creek, Tuesday July 19
Flea Hill, Wednesday, July 0.
July 6. 47-2t

HARNETT COUNTY.

I WILL attend at the following places in Harnett County, for the purpose of collecting the County and State Taxes due in the year 1864. Tax Tax payers will please meet me promptly:

At Johnsonville on Thursday, July 21;
At Mrs. Cameron's in Barbecue Dist. on Friday, July 22;
At Turner's Store in Upper Little River Dist. on Saturday, July 23;
At Parker's Store in Stewart's Creek Dist. on Monday, July 25;
At Averasboro' on Tuesday, July 26;
At Randal Turlington's in Grove Dist. on Wednesday, July 27;
At Reuben Matthews's Mill in Neill's Creek Dist on Thursday, July 28;
At John Spence's in Hector's Creek Dist. on Friday, July 29;
At Mrs. Arnold's in Buckhorn Dist. on Saturday, July 30.

JAS. R. GRADY, Sh'ff.
July 1, 1864. 47 7t



The friends of Lieut. JOHN McL. HARRINGTON announce that gentleman as a suitable person to be voted for for Sheriff of Harnett county, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

MANY VOTERS.
April 8. 24-4tpd&ite

We are authorized to announce to the citizens and soldiers of Duplin county, that JOHN R. WALLACE is a candidate to represent them in the House of Commons of the next Legislature of N. C.
July 2 47 3tpd

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—You are authorized to announce Col. DAVID LAFFOON a candidate to represent Robeson county in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina.
July 4 47 9tpd

RICHMOND ACADEMY,
ROCKINGHAM, N. C.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 10th of July 1864 under the supervision of Mr. G. M. Yancey, A. B., and Mrs. Yancey. Instruction is given in all the primary studies, also in the higher and classical branches, including Latin, Greek, French, Geometry, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, &c.

G. M. YANCEY, Principal
July 2 47-3t

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution will be held in the College Hall on Saturday 30th July. A full representation is earnestly desired, as business of the utmost importance will be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Chairman
JAS. S. McQUEEN, Sec'y.
July 6. 47-2tpd

Pianos for Sale.

WILL be sold at Floral College, on Wednesday the 13th inst, four or five PIANOS, some of them fine instruments, and in good condition. Terms cash.

By order of Board of Trustees
M. C. McNAIR, Sec'y.
July 4. 47 2t

C. S. ARSENAL AND ARMORY,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 6, 1864.

Foundry Man Wanted.

ONE experienced in the business can find steady employment on application to the
COM'D'G OFFICER.

Important Sale of Sheet Iron AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY the 14th day of July ensuing, we will sell in front of our Sales Room, 200 or more sheets of Imported Sheet Iron, 24 and 30 inches wide and 6 feet long. The sheets weigh from 12 to 20 lbs. This offers a favorable opportunity to Planters and others to supply themselves with an almost indispensable article in the manufacture of Sorghum Syrup.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auctioneers and Com. Merchants,
Raleigh, N. C.
July 5 47-3t

Milch Cows and Calves at Auction.

ON Thursday next the 14th inst., will be sold at Auction.

2 Fine Milch Cows and young Calves.
1 Fat Steer.

JNO. H. COOK, Asst'r.
July 7. 47 2t

Notice—Tax in Kind.

THE Tithe Payers of Richmond County, N. C., are notified to meet me at the following times and places with all their receipts to get final receipts. Those failing to comply will have their estimates returned uncredited.

Little's Mills, July 14th
Mineral Springs, July 15th.
Black Jack, July 16th
Rockingham, July 18th and 19th
Beaver Dam, July 22d.
McPherson's, July 23d.
Laurel Hill, July 25th.
Stewartsville, July 26th.
Williamson's, July 27th.
Wolf Pit, July 28th.

By order of
Capt. McGOWAN, Post Q. M., 4th Cong. Dist.
S. W. WEBB, Q. M. Agent, C. S. A.
July 4. 47 1t*pd

Headquarters 3d Military District,
DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA AND SOUTHERN VA.,
Wilmington, N. C., June 18, 1864.

CIRCULAR.

CITIZENS are hereby notified that in future no permits will be granted to visit the Forts at the mouth of the Cape Fear River. Those desiring to send provisions or clothing to soldiers in this command can have them forwarded with dispatch by sending them to the care of Capt. J. B. Granger, A. Q. M., at this place.

By command of Maj. Gen. WHITING,
43-16t JNO. S. FAIRLY, Lt. & A. D. C.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, June 4th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 22.

1. THE Supreme Court having decided in the case of Walton, that the principals of substitutes are liable by law to military duty, all such persons as were bound by any Judge to abide the decision in Walton's case, are required to report immediately to the Enrolling Officers of their respective counties, or they will forfeit their bonds and be arrested and sent to camp.

District Enrolling Officers will hold their Local Officers responsible for a strict execution of this order.

* * * * * *

By order of the Commandant
R. J. HARDIN, Adjutant.
July 6 47-3t

WAR NEWS.

Pleasant Rumor.—RICHMOND, July 7.—It is reported that 900 Yankees were surprised and captured near Martinsburg, last Sunday, with 4 pieces of artillery. Stores, including extensive preparations for a 4th of July dinner, were also taken.

Jackson Evacuated by the Yankees.—JACKSON, MISS., July 7.—The enemy, estimated at 4,000, occupied this place till 4 P. M., when they evacuated it, moving back on Clinton. Our forces are in their front and flank.

No particular damage was done to citizens, except negro stealing. Many citizens are left without a single servant. No damage was done to our railroads or telegraph.

Wounded.—PETERSBURG, July 5.—Gen. Alexander, Longstreet's chief of artillery, was slightly wounded a few days since, but is doing well. Gen. Bushrod Johnson was wounded yesterday, but did not leave the field.

From the United States.—RICHMOND, July 8.—The New York Herald of the 4th inst. has been received.

A telegram from Secretary Stanton to Maj. Gen. Dix announces that the rebel General Kirby Smith is crossing the Mississippi.

Several confused telegrams from Harper's Ferry say that a heavy rebel force is marching in that direction in three columns.

The Baltimore Gazette says that on the 4th ult. all communication was cut off between Little Rock, Arkansas and Memphis.

There has been a great fire at the Springfield, Mass., armory, and much machinery, &c., was destroyed.

Baltimore was in excitement on Saturday with rumors that rebel cavalry and infantry had appeared near Martinsburg, Va. Latest accounts state that (yankee) Gen. Kelly has evacuated that town.

Provisions of all kinds have largely advanced in price at the North.

Items from Foreign Papers of the 16th of June.—Jefferson Davis and his cabinet were sued in a French court by French traders, who owned a cargo of cotton which was burned by the rebels after it had passed to the merchants. The plaintiffs were defeated with costs.

Forged bonds of the rebel loan had been forwarded from New York, it is said, and sold in London to the amount of about 100,000 dollars. They were re-sold to Holland at an advance.

A "Foreign Legion" was to be shipped to Mexico. It is to consist of 16,000 men—Austrians, French and Belgians. They are to be commanded by a French officer having the rank of Lieut. Gen., who will take his orders from the Emperor of Mexico and report on "matters of detail" to Napoleon.

The Yankee Conscription.—The passage of the 200,000 conscription law, without the exemption clause, alluded to in another portion of this day's issue, produces neither surprise nor alarm. It confirms the terrible losses of Grant and Sherman, and was, indeed, passed in view of the latter. So at least says the New York Herald. Grant and Sherman have lost, within the last two months, nearly men enough to balance the whole number raised by this law. Put them in their bands, and they will get them killed off in a very short time. In the meantime the conscription of 200,000 men, unconditionally, is apt to work favorably for peace in New England. The scoundrels there who live on it, and who have been more instrumental in keeping it alive than anybody else, will now have to shoulder arms themselves. They cannot put it off upon the Irish and Dutch, by paying a few hundred dollars. They must fight themselves, and being obliged to do it, they will be the loudest mouthed friends of peace in the whole yankee States.

Richmond Dispatch, 4th.

Petersburg Items.—On Sunday night a thirty pound shell passed clear through the Washington street Methodist Church, while the congregation was assembled, but it did no damage to any one. The congregation ran out to reconnoitre, but soon returned and the services were quietly resumed.

Grant's camps are pitched on the most unhealthy ground in Virginia. Hundreds of acres of what is called *sora marsh,* covered every day by water, and the ooze left by the tide dried by the sun, are close around him. Our army holds the high and healthy ground and the good wells. In this position we can afford to be idle and Grant cannot.

Yankee Losses, &c.—Northern journals of the 30th say a large body of rebels, said to be under Gen. Early, are reported to have reached Winchester.

The N. Y. Times concedes a reverse to Sherman's army. McPherson's corps, it says, lost 3000, and another corps lost 500.

Grant's total loss is said to be 111,000.

Wilson's Yankee Raiders.—Yankee papers of the 3d announce Wilson's raiding party as having returned to Grant's lines, and admit that he sustained immense loss, though they claim that results achieved compensate for losses. The country in rear of Grant's lines is represented as filled with straggglers, and the crops are said to be entirely destroyed by the enemy's foraging parties.

Another Tory Raid.—A band of Tennessee Tories, numbering 50, made a descent on Cataoochee, in Haywood county, on Sunday night last. They captured and carried off Young Bennett, Esq., and his son, and Mr. Levi Caldwell and his son, all respectable citizens. They also carried off quite a number of horses. Henry's scouts, at last accounts, were on their trail, and woe be to the rascals if they overtake them.

Asheville News.

A trick of Lincoln's about to be defeated.—The yankee Senate has added an amendment to the bill providing a form of Government for States now in rebellion, which provides that no State declared by the President in rebellion shall vote for President or Vice President. The House is yet to act on it.

Yankee Enrollment.—The yankee Congress passed the enrollment bill on the 2d. It provides for the reception of substitutes, repeals the commutation clause, and requires 50 days' notice of drafts.

Yankee Steamer Burned.—CLINTON, La., July 4.—The steamer Iago, loaded with cotton, was captured and burned by our troops in Arkansas river.

Yankee Soldiers.—The N. Y. Herald of the 27th says that in the previous *three* days 4,903 emigrants, chiefly Irish, arrived at the port of New York.

Chase's Successor.—Hon. W. P. Fessenden of Maine is said to be Chase's successor, instead of Gov. Todd as at first announced.

Gen. Stephen D. Lee—Has been appointed Lieut. General in the Confederate States Army and placed in command of the Mississippi Department.

Gen. Hunter.—Yankee papers say Hunter had arrived at Wheeling, West Virginia.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 11, 1864.

CHANGE OF TERMS.

The price of the Weekly Observer will hereafter be $10 00 a year, and of the Semi-Weekly $15 00 And in the same proportion for shorter periods than a year.

With great regret we are obliged once more to advance the prices of subscription to the Observer. But for the facts that our subscription list has swelled to more thousands than we can conveniently supply with the limited means at our disposal, and that we desire—as a relief from mechanical labors which have become too great for us—a diminution rather than an increase of our list, we would much prefer to reduce prices, especially at this time of scarcity of money. But a late, very large advance in the price of paper, which increases our expenses many thousands of dollars a year, requires the step. It is true that other expenses have increased and are increasing—telegraphic dispatches, for instance, which cost us several thousand dollars a year—but we would have borne these additions. The additional cost of paper we could not stand at our old and comparatively low prices.

GREAT NEWS!—YANKEEDOM IN A STEW!—It will be seen that, according to late yankee accounts, two great rebel armies, 20,000 each, have suddenly sprung up, out of the ground as it were; that one of them has defeated the Dutch General Seigel, and the other captured Martinsburg, Harper's Ferry and Hagerstown, the latter only a few miles from the Pennsylvania line, and within alarming proximity to Washington City and Baltimore. Added to these evidences of a strength not dreamed of by Lincoln, something must be amiss in Kentucky, to call for a special suspension of the habeas corpus in that State. If Madam Rumor be not a most unconscionable story teller, something more startling than all these may happen about this time.

From Arkansas also the news is glorious.

But we must expect some evil along with the good. The loss of the Alabama is an untoward event; and there are serious apprehensions for the safety of Atlanta. The last paper from that place complains bitterly that the line of 500 miles of railroad by which Sherman has to get his supplies has not been cut by our cavalry. Perhaps it is not too late yet.

Everywhere else the skies are bright.

If it be true that the yankee Congress has repealed the law by which a man could get off from service in the army by paying $300, it has struck an effective blow in favor of peace. The men of property, and the men of influence, have been enabled by the payment of $300, to keep themselves and their sons out of the army, and thus to throw the fighting upon the poor and the foreigners. Change all this, and subject every man to service, and there will be hundreds of thousands of blatant war men suddenly converted to peaceful notions. The repeal is said to have produced great feeling throughout yankeedom. The rich were indignant, and the poor jubilant.

THE MAILS.—At last we have two Richmond papers by mail, but, provokingly enough, instead of bringing the latest dates, it is the Sentinel of the 23d and 24th ult.—about as valuable as a last year's Almanac.

It seems to us that the Post Office Department and the Petersburg Railroad have been shamefully negligent of their duty to the public in allowing 18 days to pass without any mail whatever, at a time of such intense anxiety. Surely a wagon might have carried the mail across the break in the railroad. If the railroad could not be used at all, the earth roads might and should have been. But the most perfect indifference to the public claims has been manifested.

THE ELECTION.—The election for Governor, Members of the Legislature, and Sheriffs, will take place in the army on Thursday the 28th inst., and in the State on Thursday the 4th of August.

The laws regulating these elections may be stated briefly.

By ordinance of the Convention, ratified 12th May 1862, a citizen entitled to vote for Governor may vote in any county where he may be on the day of election. Sheriffs of counties in the hands of the enemy may compare the polls at any place in the State they may think proper.

By ordinance ratified June 25, 1861, officers and soldiers, entitled to vote if in the State, are allowed to vote in camp. Three free-holders of the company to hold the polls, under direction of the commander of the Reg't, and forward to the Sheriff of every county in which a vote is cast a fair statement of the votes, with the list of voters.

By a subsequent Ordinance the Sheriffs are required to include all such soldiers' votes in their returns, if received within 20 days after they are cast, and shall not make up their returns and declare the result till the 20 days have expired. By act of the Legislature all votes of citizens to be included if received within 13 days after the election in the State.

A PUBLIC ADDRESS.—To-morrow, at 11 o'clock, the Hon. Thos. C. Fuller will, at the request of many citizens, address the people on the state of the country, with particular reference to the action of Congress at its late session.

In consequence of this and other considerations, the proposed meeting in relation to a Monument is postponed till further notice.

NEWSPAPER EXPENSES.—Not being able to procure suitable qualities of glue and molasses to make "composition rollers" for our presses, we ordered some from Nassau, through a friend in Wilmington. The cost is $1,582 88 for a bbl. of molasses and a keg of 44½ lbs. of Irish glue, of which $775 is for freight of the bbl. and keg! The freight is required in advance at Nassau, so that if the vessel had been lost, we should have lost that as well as the goods. Fortunately the ship arrived safely a day or two ago. Before the war the articles would have cost us $40. Inferior articles here now would cost about $3,000.

Thus it is with all printing expenses—from five to forty times, averaging more than ten times, the old rates—whilst even our new prices of subscription will be but five times what they were before the war.

BEAUTIFUL FLOUR FROM NEW WHEAT.—We return thanks to Noah Gibson, Esq., of Gibson's Store, Richmond county, for a sack of Flour made at his Mills from his crop of new Wheat. Made into bread, it is superior in whiteness and flavor to any flour we have seen within a year, except a sack sent to us some months ago by a county-man of Mr. Gibson's, Presley N. Stanback, Esq., and it is equal to that. If this is a fair sample of the wheat crop just harvested, we may expect an abundance of the "Family" brand during the next twelve months.

"A Subscriber and Citizen" makes statements which ought not to be published without a responsible name, and he withholds his. We would suggest to him to make his complaint openly to the officials to whom he alludes. If the evil complained of can be arrested, that is the way to have it done.

THE SECRET TREASONABLE ASSOCIATION.—Another issue of the Standard has made its appearance, and still not a word from its Editor about the certificate of the Rev. Mr. Churchill and the affidavits of the five other citizens of Chatham. The Standard does indeed attempt to ridicule "the two subsidized organs, the Confederate and Conservative," which, it says, "are still greatly excited about the red string party." It adds:

"We know nothing about this red string party, or any other secret political party. If such a party exists, we do not know it. What is it to us if it does exist? "What is Hecuba to us, or we to Hecuba?"

Well now, it strikes us that if Mr. Holden were a true man,—true to his country and its cause, true to *his* pledge of "the last dollar and the last man" to maintain this war into which *he* voted us,—it would be a great deal to him if such a party does exist. It is a most deplorable thing to find any single traitor in our midst; but to find a secret organization, banded together for the purpose of securing "protection" for themselves and their families and property from the common enemy, and thereby of course singling out those who do not belong to their secret association for destruction by the yankees if they should come here, is enough to call down the indignation not only of every patriot but of every man with a particle of humanity in his composition. With a selfishness rarely equalled, and an indifference to the fate of their neighbors, relatives and friends, never excelled, these conspirators, apprehending that the yankees may possibly reach their places of residence, go to work to make a private arrangement with their country's enemies, to save *themselves* and *their* property, at the expense of their neighbors, friends and relatives! And this is nothing to Mr. Holden!! If it be true (which we do not at all believe) that Mr. Holden "knows nothing" about this party, others have certified and sworn that *they* know of it, that they have been seduced into joining it, but have repented and repudiated it. Is that nothing to Mr. Holden? Why, in 1861 he denounced all such people as fit subjects for the application of lynch law, and threatened them with it. And in 1856, he furiously denounced the 'Know Nothing party," upon no better evidence than he now has of the existence of this "H. O. A." party. *That* was merely a political party, organized in a time of profound peace. *This* is a tory party, organized during war, and proposing to make terms, contrary to the law and the constitution, with the vile enemy with whom our country is at war. And Mr. Holden, all the time claiming to be a patriot, a friend of the State and of the Confederacy, has no solitary word of denunciation for these selfish plotters of treason. Who can resist the inference that Mr. Holden knows that *his friends* are the people who are thus to obtain protection, and that he don't care if all who are *not* his friends are harried and murdered by the invading yankees? We will suppose that there are one thousand or five thousand members of this band of traitors. These Mr. Holden seems willing to have protected by the yankees. "What is it to him" if all others suffer all the horrors which the yankees know so well how to inflict? *He* is safe—no question about that. He is esteemed by the yankees as their friend, and so it is not at all necessary to the protection of his family and property and person, that he should belong to the association. No danger of the yankees hurting a hair of his head. His danger seems to lie in an exactly opposite quarter.

But hear Mr. Holden further:—

"One thing we do know, and that is, it has the wit of man has devised a worse party than the Destructive party with Gov. Vance and D. K. McRae at its head, the wit of man is more viciously prolific now than at any former period in history."

And so, according to Mr. Holden, Gov. Vance, and D. K. McRae, and the people that support Gov. Vance, *are worse than the Black Republican party, the worst of the yankees!* Of course Mr. Holden, if that is his opinion, would like to get out of Gov. Vance's administration, and into Lincoln's. Is not that an inevitable inference? We say, let him go and join the party that he likes better, but God forbid that he should be allowed to bring that party here.

Again, the Standard says:—

"It is even stated in the Destructive journals that a large portion of Gen. Lee's army belongs to this secret association. If this statement be true, and if the association be treasonable in its character, then it is charged by these journals that a large portion of Gen. Lee's army are untrue to the Confederacy."

Will the Standard say what "Destructive journals" have so stated? We believe that no paper has ever said anthing like it. The only allusion that we have seen to Lee's army in connection with this association is the following from the Goldsboro' Journal:—

"A few days ago a private in one of Gen. Lee's regiments, a South Carolinian, called at our office and informed us that there was no doubt whatever of the existence of this organization. He had evidence conclusive to himself that it was at work in North and South Carolina, *and also in our armies.* In the army of Gen. Lee he knew it to exist. He had seen the ritual, the signs and passwords in print, and he promised to furnish us with a copy, on his return to his regiment."

Now this says nothing about "a large portion of Gen. Lee's army." The introduction of that phrase is by the Standard—one of Mr. Holden's "honest arts," by which he could give more respectability to the association of traitors by telling the public that "a large portion" of the glorious patriots who are baring their breasts to the enemy, (not basely asking "protection" from him,) belong to the association, and that therefore it cannot be treasonable. That which might mean one, or ten, or one hundred, is insidiously magnified by the Standard into "a large portion of Gen. Lee's army." This has a meaning in it.

In closing this article, we will introduce a statement of the Rev. Mr. Bragg of Raleigh, which we find in the Confederate of Friday last. This Mr. Bragg had been charged by the Confederate as not only a member of the association, but as being engaged in initiating others into it. His card is doubtless intended to save himself from arrest and indictment. But it reveals too little. It confesses to the receipt of certain information from a friend, of a mode by which he could get protection from the yankees if they should overrun this section of the country; but it does not tell the material facts of who that friend was, and what was that certain information. He confesses also that he communicated that certain information to others, but he does not tell who those others are. These are very material facts, and the Rev. Mr. Bragg ought to have made a clean breast of it—told them all. It seems that Mr. Holden has been drawing up papers for Mr. Bragg. We rather think that this card might claim the same paternity; for no man is likely to have written so cautious and artful a paper who had to apply to Mr. Holden to write for him a simple application for a Chaplaincy in a Hospital; and who is so exceedingly stupid as not to see that in order to get protection from the yankees, the yankees must be a party to the plan—in other words, members along with himself of the "H. O. A." Association.

Come out with the whole truth, Mr. Bragg. For the present, we copy his first instalment, as follows:

To the Public—Recent allusions to my name and conduct, in some of the newspapers of the city, have rendered it necessary that I should come before the public with a statement of facts.

A month or two since I applied to a number of our citizens for subscriptions to purchase a church edifice in Raleigh, for my congregation to worship in. The report has gone out that this edifice was intended as a meeting place for a secret political association to be used for divine worship. Among many others Mr. Holden subscribed to purchase the building, and it has been reported that he was thus aiding said political association. I solemnly declare that this report is utterly untrue. The money was raised for the sole purpose of purchasing the house for divine worship, and it has been used for no other.

It has also been reported that I sought the chaplaincy of one of the hospitals in Raleigh, with a view of being enabled to disseminate certain political sentiments among the soldiers; and that Mr. Holden, who wrote my application for the place, was a party to this effort and purpose. I desired to obtain the place, hoping to be of service to the souls and bodies of our sick and wounded soldiers, and at the same time assist in supporting my family. Mr. Holden has drawn up papers for me before the war, and he drew up this application at my request. Nothing was said to him by me, or he to me, of a political nature in connection with the application. He said he would not sign it, for his name would do me no good.

The facts concerning my connection with a secret political organization said to be in existence in this State are simply these. A friend informed me that he could put me in possession of certain information that would be of use to me and my family, in the event of the enemy overrunning this section of country; and this information was communicated to me, and I have communicated the same information to a few others, believing it would be of benefit to them. But it did not occur to me at the time that in order to receive the protection the information promised, that the common enemy must be in some way connected with the matter, so as to respond to my appeal for this protection. Had I done so, I would not have consented to receive the information. I now see, however, that there must be some criminal combination of the kind, (though none has been communicated to me) and I abjure and denounce it; and shall henceforth have no connection with it. Heaven knows there has never been any design on my part to affiliate with the hated yankee army, or to give them any information that would injure the Southern cause or any citizen of the South. I have been betrayed into this thing by a weak and over anxious desire to protect myself and family. Nothing more, as God is my witness. What the purposes and designs of others are, I know not.

My intimate friends will bear me witness that I have not been wanting in acts of devotion to the southern cause. My only son has been in the army fighting for his country for nearly three years, and entered the service before his age required him to do so, when I could have prevented him. My wife and daughter are constantly and laboriously engaged in one of the Raleigh hospitals, caring for the sick and wounded; and for myself I have done all I could, with my limited means, for the soldiers and my country. And if in taking the above unfortunate steps I have done anything inimical to my government, I pray forgiveness, while I declare all innocence of bad intention. It will be a warning to me, however, in the future.

Humble as I am, my character is very dear to me; and I trust this candid and truthful statement will vindicate me before the world from all intention to do wrong.

I never have meddled in political matters, and if there is a secret political organization here or elsewhere I know nothing of it. W. N. BRAGG.

The Raleigh Confederate says that the Observer has been "somewhat laggard" in noticing the secret organization. We thought we had sufficiently stated our reasons for refraining for some weeks from noticing the matter. We were aware that the authorities had the subject in charge, and would ferret it out; and we thought, and still think, that it ought to have been confined to the Courts, not the Press. So far as we know this order has been reversed—the Press has done all, the Courts nothing. It is a case for justice. Let the Law vindicate the cause of the country by punishing the leaders of the traitors.

THE DEMAGOGUE EXPOSED.—The Standard is complaining loudly and constantly of the pay and allowances to the State officers who fill what are termed "shade offices" at Raleigh, and that they are allowed to get their rations at blockade prices. All the blame for this is attributed to Gov. Vance. Well, we learn from the Confederate and Conservative that the allowances to these officers were made by Ordinance of the Convention, *for which Mr. Holden himself voted*, and that Gov. Vance has no power over the subject. He is simply bound to obey the Ordinance.

As to getting rations at blockade prices, it seems that Mr. Holden himself has done that very thing. He is a "shade officer," (State printer,) and thereby keeps out of the army. And he has drawn molasses from the State's stock of blockade goods at blockade prices. It is very likely he has drawn other things, but certainly molasses, thereby, according to his own story, taking it out of the mouths of "thousands of women and children who have not had a bite of meat for months." Hear him:—

"We call on the people to mark the fact, and to bear in mind, while thousands of women and children have not had a bite of meat for months, and are suffering even for bread, that the shade officers who surround Gov. Vance, are not only allowed their salaries, but they are permitted to buy their flour, and bacon, and corn meal, and sugar, and rice, and coffee, [AND MOLASSES,—ONS] and the like, at very low Government prices."

Oh the wretched demagogue!

"If elected Mr. Holden will bring the administration of the affairs of the State back to that economy, frugality and simplicity which formerly characterized it, and thus save millions to the State in the way of "forage." *Raleigh Progress.*

Mercy on us! Save millions of dollars to the State in the way of forage? Why what an army of "shade officers," all mounted on horseback, must the State have in its pay. Supposing it takes $1000 worth of forage at present high prices to feed a horse, that would be 2000 horses at Raleigh to make even two millions, supposing it all saved. We rather conclude that the Progress supposed itself to be addressing 2000 asses.

ANOTHER PROP GONE.—Another of Holden's prime favorites, no less a man than the Hon. Bedford Brown, has, we learn from the Conservative, declared himself, in a speech in Caswell county, in favor of the re-election of Gov. Vance.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.—A friend writing us on business from Atlanta on the 4th inst., adds:—

"The 4th of July has come at last, and Sherman has not yet taken the "Gate City," though his cannon are thundering at its gates. While I write, 6 A. M., a continued roar of artillery is and has been heard for more than an hour—the distance hence about 18 or 20 miles

"We are and have been for days in constant expectation of the great and terrible battle out here. Matters have come to such a point that the collision cannot, by *any kind of strategy*, be postponed many days. We are anxious, but calm. In fact it is surprising to see how, as the opposing armies come nearer, the people's confidence and determination rise with the occasion:

"Oh, that God may so direct that in the result we may not be disappointed."

By a private letter from Co. A, 5th N. C. Cavalry, (Capt. McKellar's,) we learn that Robert Capel is among the dead. He was from Richmond county, an amiable and worthy young man.

AN EXAMPLE FOR IMITATION.—Among the acknowledgments of the Cumberland Hospital Association, in the last Observer, of contributions for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers, was one for $181 50, which is accounted for by the following letter:

"GRAVELLY HILL, July 4.

Messrs. Editors: I send you $181.50, to be appropriated to the relief of the sick and wounded N. C. Soldiers in Richmond, Va.

"This money was made by the Young Ladies of Oakland Academy, New Hanover county. Having established a Reading Society for mutual improvement they determined that while one member read aloud for half an hour each evening, all of the others would sew for the benefit of the Soldiers. At the end of three months the articles made sold for the above amount.

"Cannot the Young Ladies in all our Academies and Seminaries do something for those in whom they are so deeply interested? Respectfully, M. J. B."

What a praiseworthy society! It is not easy to determine whether its primary or its secondary object is most deserving of praise, or will make the most lasting impressions.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Exciting News from the North.—RICHMOND, July 9.—The Baltimore Gazette says that Martinsburg, Harper's Ferry and Point of Rocks have fallen into the hands of the Confederates, who obtained a very considerable amount of booty at those places. Hagerstown, Md., was also occupied by the Confederates on Wednesday last, the 6th inst. The Federal troops retired to Greencastle, Pennsylvania.

Gov. Curtin of Pa. has issued a proclamation calling out 12,000 troops to serve 100 days; and Lincoln has made a requisition upon Gov. Seymour of New York for a similar number.

Lincoln has issued a proclamation declaring martial law and suspending *habeas corpus* in Kentucky. Gold in New York on the 6th 259.

PETERSBURG, July 9.—The Washington Chronicle of the 6th brings news of great excitement at the North in consequence of the raid by the rebels, who had captured Martinsburg and large quantities of supplies, badly damaged the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and Canal, and were believed to have reached Hagerstown, bound on an extensive raid into Pennsylvania. Gen. Ransom is supposed to command the rebel cavalry, and Gen. Early the infantry.

Gov Curtin's proclamation says that the enemies of the Gov't in their desperation are threatening the State with an armed force, in the hope that Grant may be withdrawn from before Richmond.

The Chronicle reports that the strength of the rebel force is not known, and that Seigel had saved himself by timely flight.

The yankee Congress adjourned *sine die* on the 5th. Gold 248. Gov. Reeder of Kansas is dead.

RICHMOND, July 9.—Citizens of Fredericksburg who were carried off as hostages by Grant's orders, after the Wilderness battles, have been exchanged. They left Washington and reached Fredericksburg on Wednesday. They report that intense excitement prevailed at Washington in consequence of the announcement that 20,000 rebels were approaching that city. Lincoln has called out the militia in the adjoining States. Telegrams from Harrisburg, Pa., reported excitement there in view of a movement by Gen. Breckinridge in the direction of Chambersburg. One report was that Breckinridge had 20,000 men and had whipped Seigel.

Late Foreign News—The Alabama Sunk.—PETERSBURG, July 9.—The latest foreign intelligence [received through Washington Chronicle 6th] gives an account of a great Naval engagement between the Alabama and the Kearsage (yankee.) The former was sunk. The engagement lasted 1 hour and 40 minutes, and occurred 16 miles from Cherbourg on Sunday, June 19.

The Kearsage was commanded by John A. Winslow, who sent a challenge to the Alabama, which was accepted by Capt. Semmes.

The Alabama was disabled by a shot through her boiler, while attempting to board the Kearsage. Capt. Semmes and a portion of his crew were saved by the English yacht Deerhound. Capt. S. was slightly wounded in the hand. He reports his loss 9 killed and 21 wounded. He had left his chronometers, [prizes from yankee vessels] specie and ransom bonds at Cherbourg before going out to fight. The Kearsage was considerably damaged.

Capt. Semmes was landed at Southampton, England, by the Deerhound, where he was tendered a public dinner, which he declined and proceeded to Paris to report to the Confederate Commissioner.

RICHMOND, July 9.—The Herald of the 6th contains details of the fight between the Alabama and the Kearsage. The Alabama was in unseaworthy condition. [She had just gone to Cherbourg for extensive repairs.] Capt. Semmes' official report says that the enemy fired into the Alabama 5 times after she had struck her colors. His crew displayed the utmost bravery. His rudder was disabled during the action. The shots which did the mischief struck the Alabama just at the water line, knocked bunkers to pieces, and let the water in which almost immediately put out her fires. A steam tug was sent from Cherbourg by Prefect Martineau to afford assistance to the Alabama, but arrived after all the survivors had been picked up.

From Petersburg.—PETERSBURG, July 9.—All quiet this morning.

PETERSBURG, July 10.—At 5 o'clock on Friday evening our artillery along the whole line opened upon the enemy, and at the same time our men moved and defied the enemy, who sought cover in their entrenchments and replied with artillery. The firing lasted half an hour.

The enemy has made no assault upon our lines for a week past, and the impression prevails that they are drawing off their forces from our front. For several nights the rumbling of artillery and wagons has been distinctly heard all night. The enemy, however, still keep a show of force along our entire front.

All quiet to-day.

Movements of Grant's Army.—RICHMOND, July 8.—It is reported that another large force of yankees is crossing to the north side of the James.

Good News reported from the Trans-Mississippi.—CLINTON, LA., July 6, via Mobile, July 9.—A gentleman of this town just from the other side of the river reports the capture of Little Rock by General Price, with all of Steele's supplies of ammunition and transportation, and all of his army except 4000. Our army is now marching on Fort Smith. The enemy has been driven entirely out of Arkansas except around Helena. He says this news was received officially at Alexandria.

Gen. Kirby Smith has ordered the impressment of half the cotton in the trans Mississippi Dep't for the purpose of buying military supplies.

The late Operations in Mississippi.—MOBILE, July 8.—Despatches from Jackson, 7th, say that last evening we drove the enemy from our left off the field. The attack was renewed early this morning. The enemy was severely punished, and was closely pursued to Clinton.

Our loss was 150 killed and wounded, among whom are Gen. Gholson, severely wounded, and six Captains, killed. We captured 23 prisoners, who report their trains as burnt to facilitate their flight. The loss of the enemy is unknown.

MOBILE, July 8.—The operator at Jackson reports that the yankee force (500 white cavalry and 1500 negro infantry) which moved from Rodney simultaneously with that from Vicksburg, was met at Coleman's X Roads, 10 miles south of Port Gibson, by Col. Wood with 1000 troops of Adams' Brigade, and driven back to Rodney after a sharp fight. The enemy lost 47 killed, and a large number wounded. We captured many horses, small arms and equipments. Our loss 6 killed. Number wounded not known.

From the North.—MOBILE, July 9.—The Register has Northern dates via Senatobia 7th. The return of Wilson's raiders is announced. They are said to have destroyed 60 miles of railroad and burned bridges on Danville road for 20 miles.

Ewell's corps is said to be in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry. And Hunter and Seigel have evacuated Martinsburg.

The Herald's Bermuda Hundred correspondent says the armies near Petersburg are taking a last repose prior to girding up for battle.

Sherman's advance is announced as a great success. His army in fine spirits.

Mr. Fessenden has not yet accepted the Treasury Department.

A special dispatch from Washington to the Herald says that immediately after the adjournment of Congress, Lincoln will call for half a million of men. Washburne has issued special orders that citizens shall be taken on trains as hostage guards.

Items from Virginia papers.—The Richmond Sentinel of the 6th says there was a rumor on the streets that Grant was taking water, and that the monitors were slipping down the river. The Sentinel says that Grant is evidently in no condition to assume the offensive, and the longer he remains in his present unhealthy situation, the weaker his army will get.

The Sentinel had received the New York Herald of the 2d inst. On the 1st inst., the fluctuations in Gold ranged from 225 to 284, and sterling exchange from 280 to 300.—*Golds. State Jour., 9th.*

The Enquirer of the 6th copies the following paragraph from the N. Y. Herald of the 30th, as a possible explanation of Grant's failure to attack Petersburg on the 4th:—"A large body of rebels, said to be under the leadership of Gen. Jubal A. Early, are reported to have reached Winchester. Detachments had pounced upon the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and torn up ten miles of that great thoroughfare of yankee travel and transportation."

The Enquirer adds that "It would be a good joke if the large body of rebels should turn out to be Imboden and Mosby and McNeill, and Gilmer united on a raid."

Incendiarism.—We learn that several mills and other property in Yadkin, Wilkes and Ashe have recently been burnt by incendiarism.—*Salem Press.*

From Richmond.—A gentleman just arrived from Richmond has favored us, says the Wilmington Journal of the 9th, with Richmond papers of the 5th instant. The gentleman says that our troops never were in better spirits or more confident of the result of the campaign. Grant has considerably contracted his lines around Petersburg, having drawn in his left wing. Whether this is to be attributed to depletion by casualties in battle and disabilities by sickness, or to the necessity of sending off troops to other points, or to all of these causes combined, it is difficult to say.

Grant certainly has lost very heavily since crossing to the Southside of the James, and has seen his idea of isolating Richmond and compelling Lee to evacuate Virginia fade away like a dream. The Virginia Central road is in full operation, the magnificent Valley of Virginia, the great grain region of the State, is in our hands, and Richmond and the army are assured of a supply of breadstuffs from that quarter, and can laugh at raids on the Weldon or the Danville road. So much good at least has been effected by Early's movement in cleaning out Hunter and his reprobates. Hampton's cavalry captured at least 1800 prisoners from Wilson's raiders and 17 pieces of artillery, and prisoners are still coming in in squads. The Yankee raiders on this side are badly used up.

Trains run on the Petersburg and Weldon Road as far as Reams' depot, within ten miles of Petersburg. The Richmond and Danville Road it is now thought can be made to operate in ten days.

It is reported by prisoners recently captured from the Yankees near Petersburg that Grant's army has been reinforced by the 18th army corps, Gen. A. J. Smith, from the trans-Mississippi Department. It is now said, by these Yankee prisoners, to number 30,000 men. If it does, it must consist of all the remnants of Lincoln's trans-Mississippi forces.

Richmond papers of the 6th received yesterday afternoon, bring nothing additional in military movements. The New York Herald of the 2d reports great excitement in the gold market. On the 1st, Gold opened at 245, and went up during the forenoon to 285. The Herald attributes this solely to the resignation of Mr. Chase, and says:

"The announcement in the afternoon that Senator William Pitt Fessenden had been nominated Secretary of the Treasury, and that his nomination had been confirmed by the Senate, and that Congress had repealed the gold bill, brought gold down to two hundred and twenty five. This gold bill forbade the sale of gold unless the party selling it had it actually in hand."

From Georgia.—CHATTAHOOCHIE RIVER, July 8.—There was very heavy firing last night along Gen. Hood's front, caused by an attempt of the enemy to plant a battery to command the river. Our artillery opened on them; theirs replied rapidly, but were soon silenced. The enemy charged Gen. Bates' skirmish line last night and were repulsed. Loss slight. One regiment of the enemy's cavalry endeavored to cross the Chattahoochee yesterday. Our cavalry pickets waited until they got half-way across, when they opened on them and drove them back in great confusion, wounding many horses.

Yankee Wounded.—The number of sick and wounded in the corps hospitals, in front of Petersburg, on Sunday, numbered 6,369, of whom 2,700 belonged to the 2d corps, which was so badly cut up on Wednesday, 22d ult.—*New York Herald, 1st.*

Rations of Lee's Army.—The correspondent of the Columbia South Carolinian thus writes from the trenches at Cold Harbor: "Our rations have not, for two years, been as abundant and satisfactory. We get coffee, sugar, onions, peas or potatoes, bacon and flour, or corn meal. By regiments the men are unanimously voting one out of every three days' issue of rations to the destitute and suffering poor of Richmond. The noble, generous people of Virginia deserve this at the hands of the men of this army; but even in the consciousness of the simple justice of the proceeding, is not the mere statement of the fact full of the loftiest eloquence?"

Chatham Railroad.—We are pleased to learn the fine prospects of this important work. One individual has lately subscribed $100,000 to the stock of the company, and the stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad have authorized a further subscription of $300,000. The coal of the Deep River valley is found to be of a better quality for blacksmith and foundry purposes than any in the Confederacy, and is necessary to carrying on the workshops of North and South Carolina. The iron ore in that region produce among the best iron in the south, and a company, with a subscribed capital of over $1,000,000, contemplate the immediate erection of new furnaces; and another with smaller capital, is busy at work at Buckhorn Iron Mountain. One rolling mill is in process of erection, and another contemplated; and we believe the Government will be obliged to remove to the Deep River Valley, where ore and fuel lie side by side, some of the most important manufactories of implements of war. The Government, with a wise forecast, is aiding the building of the Chatham Railroad.—*Raleigh Confederate, 9th.*

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.—The stockholders held their annual meeting on Thursday last. The receipts from transportation for the fiscal year amount to $1,446,473 75. Deducting expenditures, the amount invested in cotton bonds, the payment on bonds held by the State, and the first dividend of the year of 10 per cent., there was left on hand about $385,000. At the meeting held the day previous, the board had made a 15 per cent. dividend, being 25 per cent. paid for the year, with a large surplus. The stockholders authorized a further subscription to the Chatham railroad of $300,000. The old directors were re-elected, namely: Geo. W. Mordecai, W. J. Hawkins, S. S. Royster, and J. B. Batchelor Directors on the part of the State, Geo. Little, R. W. Lassiter, Gen. J. B. Littlejohn.—*Ib.*

MARRIED,

On the 15th ult, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. C. T. Bland, Mr. DAVID C. TILLMAN to Miss MARTHA E., daughter of S. S. and Elizabeth Arnold, all of Anson county, N. C.

In Carbonton, evening of 6th inst., by Rev. Mr. Adams, Mr. R. A. STUART to Miss RACHEL ADALINE, daughter of Thos. Rogers, Esq. of Chatham county

DIED,

In this vicinity, Wednesday evening, 6th inst., JAMES C., infant son of Rev. Duncan J. and M. A. McLemore, aged 1 year 2 months and 20 days.

In Robeson county, June 26th, Miss ANNE, daughter of Peter Smith and sister of the late Rev. Archi'd Smith.

In Bladen county, Friday, 27th May, Mrs. ANNIE DUPHAM, wife of Jos. S. Dunham, in the 58th year of her age. For years she had lingered on the confines of the grave, suffering much from a painful malady, and welcome, indeed, to her was the summons that bade her enter into "the rest which remains for the people of God." Com.

In Bladen county, June 16, HELEN ANTOINNETTE, daughter of Dr. John S. and Eliza Richardson, aged 3 months. "But Jesus called unto him, and said, suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God."

In Richmond county, about the middle of June, at an advanced age, DANIEL McRAE, Esq. He had been called a short time since to mourn the loss of his son, Adj't Stokes McRae, who died in battle among other brave and true martyrs who have fallen in the service of the country.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—July 11.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 4 00 to 4 50, Lard 4 00 to 4 50, Rice 65 to 75, Beef 2 00 to 2 50, Butter 6 00, Cotton 1 40 to 1 75, Cotton Yarn 18 00 to 35 00 per bundle, Irish Potatoes 15 00 to 20 00, Sweet Potatoes 10 00 to 12 50, Sugar 9 00 to 12 50, Fay Sheetings 1 40 to 3 00, Tallow 3 00 to 3 50. Wool 4 00 to 5 00

School Wanted,

ANY time, but the sooner the better, after the present month (July 1864) The advertiser teaches the Classics (Greek and Latin,) French and English. He is one among the oldest teachers in the State, and can give good reference.

Address GEORGE PADDISON,
Gravelly Hill P O, Bladen county, N. C.
July 8 48*2tpd

War News.

THE undersigned, having left in care of Mr. Furney Sivmans, formerly of Jones county, N. C., a very large CARPET SACK containing four quires of very large writing paper, some envelopes and clothing, English writing paper, some envelopes and clothing, English writing paper, some envelopes and clothing, &c. If Mr. Simmons has charge of them yet, he will oblige me very much by addressing me at Barclayville, Harnett county, N C; he will also give me his Post Office so as I may gain further information by communication. I will also pay charges for the care of said carpet sack if received.

T. H. SPENCE.
July 3. 49-2tp2

We are authorized to announce Gen. A. D McLEAN as a candidate to represent Cumberland and Harnett in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly
July 6 46-tc

To the Soldiers and Citizens of Cumberland and Harnett Counties.

A. J. BETHUNE, of Co. A, 5th N C. Cav., is a candidate, and if elected will represent the good people of said counties in the Commons of our next Legislature with what ability he may possess.
July 8. 48*4tpd

Many Citizens of Cumberland and Harnett counties will vote on the 4th of August next

The Confederate Ticket,
FOR GOVERNOR,
Z. B. VANCE.

FOR THE SENATE,
Kandal McDaniel, of Cumberland.

FOR THE COMMONS
Gen. A. D. McLean, Harnett,
J. G. Shepherd, Cumberland,
Col. M. J. McDuffie, do.
July 8 48 tepd

In response to the Card recommending Lt JNO P. McLEAN as a member to the next General Assembly from Harnett and Cumberland, a friend of his, (he being absent with his Regiment,) takes the liberty of saying that he respectfully declines to be a candidate.
July 11 48 1t*1t

The name of **JAS. K. LASSITER** of Co. A. 5th N C Cavalry, is respectfully announced as a Candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. SAMPSON VOTERS
July 6 48*4tpd

To the Voters of Sampson County.

CITIZENS AND FELLOW SOLDIERS: By the solicitation of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the Commons branch of the Legislature of N. C. Being in service, I shall not be able to meet the good people of old Sampson at the precincts but trust to the kind offices of Friends. My views are well known as being a Conservative. Gentlemen I solicit your votes, with the promise if elected to be awake to your interest.
Yours resp'y, H. B COOPER.

To the Soldiers from Chatham County and my Fellow-Citizens:

I AM a candidate for re election to the House of Commons of the General Assembly of N C at the ensuing election Two years ago, whilst serving you to the extent of my ability in the Confederate army, you had the kindness to elect me to the Legislature, to assign me a post of honor, and in all probability, to save my life Fully appreciating your kind partiality in elevating me to that office, I have endeavored faithfully and with fidelity to discharge its every duty. On the great questions of civil freedom and constitutional liberty I have stood firmly by the rights of the States and the people, whilst I have rendered to the Confederate government a cheerful assistance in all its just and constitutional measures.

As the state of my health may not allow me to canvass the county, it is proper to inform those who do not know me that I was devotedly attached to the old Union and did all in my power to prevent its dissolution But when North Carolina severed her connection with the old government, my allegiance to my native State, my duty and my every hope of salvation and prosperity in the future called upon me to defend the soil on which I was born and the Commonwealth of the old North State that had gone so gloriously through the valley of the shadow of death in the war of our Independence On the miseries and misfortunes brought upon our country by designing politicians both North and South, who loved themselves better than their country and broke up its peace and harmony by appealing to the passions, prejudices and ambition of their own section, I look back with deepest sorrow, and earnestly desire to use every honorable effort to avert still greater calamities.

It was not my intention to leave the service when you elected me two years ago, and I regretted the necessity of having to do so on account of ill health The friends of my youth were there—brave, gallant spirits of unbounded patriotism and singleness of purpose, and I reluctantly left them with my heart full of gratitude for the many favors they had bestowed upon me and a prayer that they might live long in the glorious land they so much loved

If re-elected I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the station in such a manner as to promote your interests and the good of the country. If defeated, I will cheerfully submit to the decision of the people.

Most respectfully your ob't serv't,
WILLIAM J HEARDEN.
July 4 48 2t

Negro Boy at Auction.

ON Thursday the 21st inst, will be sold at Auction, 1 NEGRO BOY 26 years of age, of good character, and accustomed to field labor
JOHN H. COOK, Aucti'r.
July 8. 48 3t

HEADQ'RS SENIOR RESERVES,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
FAYETTEVILLE, July 9, 1864.

THE following men between 45 and 50 who were absent at last muster are hereby ordered to appear immediately at Enrolling Office, Cumberland County. They are warned to be no longer derelict:

James Bowdin, Duncan Blue, Burtes Bigg, Wm Cowan, John K Campbell, M N Campbell, Jno H Belmore, M Faulk, Abram Guin, Daniel Hall, Peri Lamb, Agar Marsh, Jno McArthur, D Morrison, Peter McLead, Jesse Musslewhite, James Newcomb, Reddick Price, Arch'd Patterson, B Richardson, Jno A Smith, J M Vann, Robt Williams, Jno Williford, J J Woodward, Wilson Williams, Mathew Wicker.

By direction En. Off
W J KELLY,
Capt Comd'g "Senior Reserves,"
1t Cumberland County.

FRESH SUPPLIES.

SUGAR!
COFFEE!
BLACK PEPPER!
SNUFF!

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

From the Petersburg Express, July 1.

The enemy was vigorously attacked Tuesday afternoon about 5 o'clock, by Gen. Wade Hampton, near Sapponi Church, in the county of Dinwiddie, some three miles from Stony Creek Depot. The fight was a hot one, but Southern arms proved too much for yankee thieves and plunderers, and the enemy were soon driven beyond the church in this direction. Various efforts were made to evade our cavalry by going around it, but the yankee knowledge of the geography of the country was too limited to save him. He had certain knowledge of but one road that led to Stony Creek Depot, and over that the Confederate cavalry exercised absolute control.

Gen. Hampton continued [illegible]ass and as many them during the whole of Tuesday night, forcing them back slowly. At day light Wednesday morning he turned their left flank, and the retreat soon became a rout. Wilson's shattered columns now betook themselves to the next most direct route to Grant's Headquarters, which was the road from Dinwiddie Courthouse to Prince George, and which crosses the railroad a few hundred yards south of Reams' Station. They little dreamed that they were literally jumping from the frying pan into the fire—going from bad to worse. At Reams' the enemy encountered Mahone, who was well posted and strongly supported by Gen. Fitz Lee's brigade of cavalry.

Gen. Mahone at first intended to ambuscade the rascals, and would have done so, but for the miscarriage of an order which allowed the artillery to fire rather prematurely; and thus apprise the retreating hordes of our whereabouts. Gen. M's line of battle was formed with Finnegan's Floridians on the right, and resting on the old Brunswick Stage road, while Gen Saunders, (now commanding Wilcox's old Brigade,) occupied the left, and rested on the railroad. Fitz Lee's cavalry was on the right flank.

The fight commenced at daylight, and a prisoner informs us that the enemy's first charge was led by the noted Col. Spears, who advanced with the remark, that "he would ride through those d—d dismounted cavalry, or die in the attempt." the charge was so gallantly met by both artillery and infantry, that the enemy's column recoiled, and did not again cassay to come forward.

Finally the enemy took position, and commenced fortifying with fence rails, when we sent forward two regiments—the 10th and 14th Alabama of Saunders Brigade, to flank the raiders. We succeeded in flanking one line of the enemy, and capturing them, but the enemy's second line came up speedily and captured 34 of our men. These were the two Alabama *regiments* reported captured yesterday. There were but 34 men captured, and they were subsequently recaptured.

About 12 o'clock, all things being ready on our side, a general advance was ordered, before which Wilson's *ins neibles* fell back. Our men continued to press the enemy and he to fall back, until he reached the ford over Rowanty Swamp, about four miles from Reams', where the enemy's retreat became a rout. Here our infantry halted, but the cavalry continued to press the invaders, and at last accounts were still driving them.

Our victory was complete, and the fruits are glorious. We captured 35 U S wagons, 33 ambulances, filled with yankee wounded; 11 beautiful Napoleon guns; about 700 negroes, train of buggies, carriages, etc., stolen from farmers, some mile in length, and a large number of horses. The poor negroes were the most notable feature of this great capture. They comprised every conceivable class of the race, and as the vast throng crowded to the office of Provost Marshal Hawes yesterday afternoon, marching in open and rather promiscuous order, they occupied nearly the whole of Bank street. We noticed among them the old and the young; the robust and the infirm; the quick footed and the halt; the bright mulatto clad in tawdry finery, and the coal black and the "unicorn," dressed in homespun, hundreds of children—some of them little pickaninnies, with their solitary garment of shirt, scarcely reaching below their hips, and many at their mothers' breast; while others were of such tender years, that they had to be carried on the backs of their parents. There is an act in our statute book affixing a severe penalty for the crime of kidnapping. Every yankee prisoner taken in this raid should be published, and we hope that our State authorities will see to it that not one escapes. As an evidence of the credit to be given negroes, and the circumstances under which many of them were taken, we would state that two births occurred among them on Wednesday night. One in the bushes on the side of the road, and the other in an ambulance. Gen. Mahone made the yankee officers officiate in the capacity of accoucheurs and nurses.

The prisoners, to the number of some 400, were brought in yesterday. There are 12 commissioned officers. In this number are not included any taken by Gen Hampton in the fight near Sapponi Church, Tuesday afternoon and night. About 150 of the prisoners who have reached here are very badly wounded. It is reported by several of the prisoners that Col. Spears was wounded in the fight at Reams' Wednesday, and many are of the opinion, that Kautz is in our possession disguised as a private.

The plunder captured from the raiders embraces silver ware, clothing, buggies, barouches, pleasure carriages, harness, etc. Among other articles is a large lot of ladies' under garments, embracing many elegant chemises and petticoats.

Many of the prisoners state that their rations gave out three days ago, and that they have been living on hard corn and green apples for the past forty-eight hours or more. Fourteen of the yankee raiders, among them several officers, came in yesterday from the woods in Dinwiddie, under a flag of truce, and delivered themselves over to our pickets. There were many reports of heavy firing and much fighting yesterday in the direction of Dinwiddie Courthouse, but up to 12 o'clock last night we had failed to ascertain anything authentic.

It is now known that we have killed, wounded and captured at least 2,500 of the enemy, taken 14 pieces of artillery, 2,000 horses, and many ambulances, wagons, etc. The yankees have destroyed a little rail on two roads, and a depot or two, but they have been made to pay dearly for their whistle. Our loss is very small from all causes.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 2.

Yesterday passed off quietly in this vicinity.

From an officer who came over from Petersburg in the evening train yesterday, we obtained some information touching the extent of our captures from the enemy and the present situation south of Petersburg, which we think is near the truth. He learned at Gen. Lee's headquarters yesterday that we had captured about 500 raiders, including the wounded, 16 pieces cannon, between 5 and 700 negroes of all ages and sexes, and the wagons, ambulances, &c., mentioned by the Petersburg papers. The main body of the enemy have made good their escape and returned to Grant; but a very considerable number are still west of the Petersburg and Weldon railroad, and still in danger of capture. Several hundred are dispersed through the woods and are being picked up or are coming in of their own accord.

From the facts before us, we feel authorized in declaring the attack upon the yankee cavalry, begun at Sapponi church and concluded at Reams' station, a great Confederate victory. The fruits have not been as great as people were prepared to expect; but it cannot be expected that hopes entertained in ignorance of the difficulties to be overcome shall be realized. We think we have much reason to be satisfied with the fate of the three last yankee raids in Virginia. Sheridan was beaten at Trevillian's and turned back in the very beginning of his enterprise; Hunter was struck in mid career, and only saved himself by ignominious flight; and Kautz was beaten by the militia in Charlotte and mauled by Hampton and others in Dinwiddie.

From the officer alluded to we learn that there is no change in the situation about Petersburg, except that it is very clear, from certain unmistakeable indications, that one corps of the enemy has moved from our front. Whether it has been sent to Washington City, as reported, or to reinforce Sherman, it is impossible to say. We think the latter disposition of them the more probable.

It was said yesterday that Hunter was moving towards the Potomac by a route west of the Shenandoah mountains. The yankee papers of the 28th announced his arrival in "Western Virginia," but did not give any further account of him. He and his campaign are subjects they must find very little pleasure in dwelling upon.

PRESS DISPATCHES.

PETERSBURG, July 1.—After leaving Reams' station the enemy's raiders retreated to Stony creek, Fitzhugh Lee pursuing. Here the enemy made a feeble stand, but were quickly dislodged, and continued their retreat towards Jarratt's station, on the Weldon road, our cavalry still pursuing them. At this point their retreat was turned into a rout, the enemy losing their organization and scattering in every direction, the most of them, however, getting through to Grant. Two more pieces of artillery, nine wagons, including Wilson's headquarter wagon, a number of prisoners and small arms were captured.

Yesterday evening the enemy made a feeble assault on Colquitt, and a demonstration in front of Gracie, both of which were easily repulsed.

Our capture of prisoners at Reams' station foot up 387 including the wounded. The negroes reclaimed number 700. Nothing doing to day.

From Danville.—The Danville Appeal says the enemy's loss at Staunton Bridge is estimated at two hundred and fifty killed and wounded, only two prisoners taken. Our loss, 8 killed, 26 wounded, none taken prisoners. The damage done to the Richmond and Danville Railroad is represented not so great as at first reported. The track was destroyed at various points, amounting in the aggregate to about fifteen miles. Arrangements have been made to relay the Road with heavy iron, and the Company have gone to work with vigor, so that it is hoped the track will again be in order by the 1st of August.

Yankee Anticipations.—The N. Y. Herald of the 25 h, says the Goldsboro' Journal, in an editorial on Petersburg and Richmond, says that its army accounts show that active fighting had been resumed on an extensive scale, and that the movements of Grant's forces are calculated to give the enemy considerable anxiety and abundant employment. Benedict inclines to the opinion that the movements lately going on, on the part of Grant, comprehend the separation of Petersburg from North Carolina and all the States below, the separation of Richmond from Petersburg, and active operations against both cities by land and water, as far as practicable at the same time. Gen. Foster's James river expedition, continues the Herald, in conjunction with the ironclads and gunboats of Admiral Lee, may be expected to play a conspicuous part in the grand programme now in course of fulfilment. It will require a more powerful rebel column, the Herald thinks, than can be spared, without abandoning the Southside, to dislodge Foster from the *north* bank of the James river, with his troops under cover of gunboats; while, if he is not dislodged, he may very soon, in conjunction with the navy, work his way up to Richmond. The same article says the powerful James river squadron is to push forward as a substantial reinforcement of the army. Then again the operations of Hunter around Lynchburg, says the Herald, are already beginning to be felt and are much dreaded at Richmond! Gen Lee is not in a condition to lose without suffering severely, the sources and depots of supplies commanded by Lynchburg; but if he has weakened Richmond for the purpose of saving Lynchburg and overwhelming Hunter, the result will prove the movement to be only a repetition of Bragg's disastrous experiment of last autumn for the capture of Knoxville. In conclusion the Herald thinks a few days now will materially advance the work of the campaign against Petersburg and Richmond, front, flank and rear.

Losses of Yankee Regiments.—Late northern papers say that yankee regiments continue to be mustered out of service.

The First Long Island reached Brooklyn on the 24th ult. It went into service 1200 men strong and returns to its home with *seventy* men—all the rest lost, except 70 who re-enlisted. This regiment numbered 330 muskets at the beginning of hostilities in front of Petersburg. When it left there it had lost one half that number.

The Ninety Ninth New York Volunteers arrived in New York on the 20th ult from Newbern, N. C. It originally numbered 1194, and returned with only 159.

The arrival of this regiment is described by the Herald to have been more like a funeral pageant than the return of brave warriors. On their march up Broadway not a cheer was given them, nor did the militia turn out to receive them. The flags of this regiment bear the inscriptions, Hatteras, Cherry-stone, Hampton Roads (having lost forty-nine men on the ill fated Cumberland frigate,) Big Bethel, Suffolk, Hanover Junction, Newbern, &c,

The Tenth Massachusetts reached N. Y. on the 24th "from in front of Petersburg." They numbered 150 men.

The Fourth Vermont also arrived the previous Thursday night. They numbered 130 men.

The effects of Gold Jumping up in the North.—The sudden jump of gold to 250 in the North has sent the people to devising all manner of schemes to retrieve the fast depreciating finances of the North. We find that a meeting at Washington of "the wives of the Cabinet ministers, of Senators and of Representatives, authoresses and women of fashion," has just formed itself into a "Ladies' National Covenant;" the bond of the organization is: "*For three years or the war we pledge ourselves to purchase no article of foreign apparel.*"

According to Mrs. Swisshelm, (editress of a yankee paper) who enjoys a clerkship in Washington, Mrs. Lincoln does not give her countenance to the movement now on foot to discourage the purchase of imported dry goods. She agrees with Old Abe that "in the present state of our federal relations it will not do." They are afraid of offending foreign manufacturers.

The Georgia.—Messrs Curry, Kollock & Co., ship brokers of Liverpool, have been instructed to offer for sale by private treaty the Confederate screw steamship Georgia. Her crew has been paid off, and her stores were sold by auction on the 24th of May, at Birkenshead. The Georgia does not appear to have been suited for the purposes for which she was intended.

THE BURKE COUNTY RAID.

Editorial Correspondence Salisbury Watchman.

CAMP VANCE, June 30.—Our troops have come up with the raiders two or three miles beyond Piedmont Springs, engaged them, and sent back for reinforcements. It is supposed the enemy has been reinforced. They carried off from this place about 150 Junior Reserves and officers, including Commissary Long, Quartermaster Everett, and their assistants.

In the engagement at Piedmont, Dr Pearson was wounded in the knee. The drummer from Camp Vance, a prisoner in their hands, was killed by the shot of our men. Several of the Junior Reserves were wounded at the same time, and a number of them took that opportunity to make their escape. A number of negroes also escaped in the confusion of the moment.

The destruction of property has not been so great as was expected, though it is considerable. The depot at this place with its contents, which were not large, and many of the shanties at the camp, including 300 stand of arms, and camp property of a miscellaneous kind. The engine of the train destroyed was not much damaged.

The raiders consist almost exclusively of Tennessee and North Carolina deserters and tories. Many of them were known to boys and citizens here. Some few Indians among them. They are rogues and rascals of the first water, and have robbed several citizens of negroes, horses, mules, money, clothing, provisions, &c., &c. They are splendidly armed.

From the Salisbury Watchman, July 2.

The pursuit of the tory raiders in Burke, terminated on Thursday morning at Yellow Mountain, at a place known as the winding stairs, a narrow foot way crossing the mountains in Mitchell county. Many of the troops engaged in the pursuit did some of the best marching last Wednesday on record, having travelled from 25 to 35 and some even 40 miles on foot. It is estimated that not less than 600 men were called out and in the chase. Hundreds of these, over come at different stages of the severe trial of their strength, "fell out" to rest and to return to their respective headquarters; so that out of the whole number, there were not, perhaps, more than 100 or 200 infantry who reached the foot of the mountain, and a much smaller number still who participated in the attack on the mountain.

It was conceded by all the men we saw from the scene of the last engagement, that the pursuit ought to have terminated at the foot of the mountain, the advantage of the enemy in position being so great as to enable 20 men to hold in check almost any number of assailants. Every step up the mountain was an error on our part, as evidenced by the failure to accomplish any good. The way was only a "bridle path,"—no vehicle ever passed it—winding, and dark with laurel and other mountain trees; and until 9 o'clock Thursday morning was shrouded with a dense fog. The enemy had the selection of every point from which to deliver their fire on their straggling pursuers, for the nature of the ground, and the wearied, exhausted condition of our infantry precluded the possibility of fleet movements, flanking the enemy or even deploying in line of battle.

The enemy succeeded in carrying off most of their prisoners, white and black, though a large number is known to have escaped from them in the confusion of attacks or under cover of the night, especially of the negroes. Col. *Kirk*, the commander of the raiding party, conducted his retreat with admirable skill.

We have no positive information as to the extent of the damage inflicted on the raiders by our forces. It is believed, however, that several of them were killed, and their bodies, with one exception, either carried off or concealed in the mountains.

The damage on our side consisted in the killing of——Clark, and of the wounding of Dr. Pearson in the knee, and of the Hon. W. W. Avery in the groin, both of Morganton, and Lieut. Fetter, of Camp Vance, in the foot.

The following persons along the route of the retreating raiders were visited by them on Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning, and robbed of their negroes, horses and mules, guns, money, jewelry, silver ware, and in some cases clothing, viz: John Sudderth, A. H. Erwin, E. J. Erwin, W. C. Erwin, Robert Perkins, Richard Micheaux, T. J. & P. P. Meroney, and Mrs. Caldwell. They also took three hired negroes, rail road hands, belonging to Judge Coleman of Va.

We think this raid will, on the whole, be of important service to this part of the State. We have now seen that the tories of the border counties and of East Tennessee can inflict serious damage upon us; and that they have the will to do so no one doubts. It remains for the Government and people to show a proper appreciation of it by such precautionary measures as shall ensure protection. We think it should be done speedily, for there is little doubt the raid will be renewed whenever those wily desperadoes shall perceive that it may be attempted with probable success.

To the soldiers from Chatham County, N. C., and Fellow-Citizens of said County.

I AM a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the next term. I did not expect two years ago to be a candidate again. (But if I made any pledge or promise on the stump that I would not be, I have no recollection of it.) But owing to strong solicitations from my friends in the Army and at home I am a candidate. There being so many men gone to the Army, it is thought best by a good many for me to continue in office for the next term.

As no doubt I do know more about the business of the office than any new man could know at this time, and the collection of the tax being the important business there is to do at this time, I will endeavor if elected to keep that straight, as I have heretofore tried to do. What I have or have not done to aid and assist soldiers and their families is best known to those that know me best. I want every soldier from Chatham to consider this addressed to himself. And I hope to receive a liberal support from our brave soldiers in the army, on whom is depending every thing, by the blessing of God, we hold near and dear, and from my fellow-citizens in the county. The present tax is $4 20 on the poll, and $2 40 on the $100 valuation of land town property, slaves, notes, &c. The election in the Army the last Thursday in July next.

Most respectfully your humble serv't,
R. B. PASCHAL.
Pittsboro', N. C., June 21. 44 *3tpd

We are authorized to announce
Col. EDWARD B. LILES as a candidate to represent Anson in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.
June 11. 40 81*2tpd

Fellow Citizens and Soldiers of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus.

THE time approaches when you will be called upon to choose a Senator to represent your District in the next General Assembly of this State. Your generosity at the past election, for which you have my sincere thanks, assigned me to that honorable post of duty. Believing from expressions of regard which I have had the good fortune to enjoy, that there is a willingness on your part to retain me in that position, my name is before you for re election. Chosen to that high and responsible trust without pledge or promise, I have sought amid all the perils which have and now surround us, to find the truth and be governed by it. This I now promise, assuring you that no act or word of mine shall ever militate against the prosperity, happiness and independence of these Confederate States; but on the other hand all my energies shall be employed in seeking the prosperity of our State, our National independence, and the happiness of our people.

Your obd't serv't, J. W. ELLIS.
Whiteville, N. C., June 7. 44*4tpd

YANKEE ATROCITIES IN NORTHERN GEORGIA.

The scenes of heathenish barbarity and of wanton cruelty perpetrated by the Indians upon our people in years past, are familiar to all, and the thought has often occurred, doubtless, to almost every one who has ever read of, or heard their demon like acts narrated, that certainly the lowest depths of human depravity and of fiendish wickedness had been reached by those cruel and bloodthirsty denizens of the forest; but the blackness of their acts, the enormity of their crimes, and the cruelty of their punishments, have been eclipsed and thrown into the shade by the atrocities committed by the worse than vandal foe now ravaging the beautiful Cherokee county.

We have been advised of some outrages in Northern Georgia that ought not to be kept, disgusting as they are, from the knowledge of our people. From a letter addressed to us by a member of the Texas cavalry, now at the front, we make the following extracts:

"I have," says the writer, "been conversing with a young man of my regiment, who has just returned from the vicinity of Rome, having been there as one of a scouting party. He says that the yankees are committing revolting atrocities all over upper Georgia. Twelve of them in number recently went to the house of Mrs. ——, (we withhold the name of the lady for reasons the reader will appreciate,) wife of Major ——, an officer in a gallant Georgia Regiment, and commenced their depredations, first, by killing her chickens, and then by taking from her any and every thing of value they could lay their hands on. She tried to dissuade them from doing so, but they continued to plunder house and premises, when she told them if her husband was present, they would not rob her in that way. Upon this, they attempted to lay violent hands upon her person, but seizing a grubbing hoe which was near to her, she struck one of them, whom she probably would have severely injured, had she not been seized by others of the gang, who threw her down on the ground and held her there until they had torn every garment she wore from off her person. In her then perfectly nude condition, they ordered her to leave the place immediately, or they would kill her. In this, her naked condition, this worthy lady proceeded to her mother's residence, some distance from her own, where she was seen and conversed with by the scout, and who, from her own lips, received the statement made of the outrage perpetrated upon her, and upon womanhood, by this band of thieves."

The scout further states that "an old and respectable citizen of that vicinity, by the name of Denman, told him the circumstance of a widow lady and her two daughters, living within five miles of Adairsville, who had also been outraged in the following manner. Some six yankees went to her house soon after dark, one night recently, and demanded her presence. They then asked her if there were any rebel soldiers about her premises. She answered in the negative. They told her she was a d—d liar, and further accused her of harboring bushwhackers, which she denied. [The old lady and two daughters were then subjected to horrible outrages.]

"About the same time some fifteen of the yankee brutes went to the house of one Dr. Carr, who resided near Coosaville. His family were very much afflicted at the time. One of his son's children was lying a corpse in the house, and one of the Doctor's children was then dying. The fiends went into the house and drove out the Doctor and his wife, against which they remonstrated, telling them that their child was dying; but this did not reach the hearts of the demons; they had to leave the house, which was soon rifled of all its valuables, during which time the child died. When they had secured their plunder, they came to the door and told the Doctor he might enter the house—that his child was dead, and in hell, where they hoped he soon would be."

They also burned the residence of Dr. Pain, near Coosaville, besides committing other atrocious acts upon the property and persons of the helpless inhabitants within their lines.

Atlanta Intelligencer, 30th.

The Tax in North Carolina.—Major McRae, the general Tithe Tax Collector in North Carolina, has kindly furnished us with the following statement of Tithes collected in said State up to the 1st of June, 1864, of the crop of 1863: Sweet Potatoes, 38,419 bush; Irish, 2,713 bush; Corn, 613,400 bush; Wheat, 757 482 bush; Oats, 38,682 bush; Sheaf Oats, 979,750 lbs; Rye, 6,341 bush; Buckwheat, 724 lb; Rice, 39,153 lbs; Sheaf Rice, 52,448 lbs; Hay, 4,496,018 lbs; Fodder, 11,475,623 lbs; Cotton, 229,885 lbs; Wool, 35,993 lbs; Tobacco, 2,469 lbs; Peas, 7,073 bush; Beans, 30 bush; Ground Peas, 3,251 bush; Bacon, 2,804,182 lbs; Salt Pork, 82,143 lbs.

From the 10th District no returns have been made. No returns from the 9th except from 3 Counties. In the 8th Stokes and Rockingham make no returns. Portions of the 3d make no returns. Eight Counties of the 1st and two in 2d districts have made no return. In the two latter districts, where returns have not been made, the Counties are, or have been, in the hands of the enemy. Tobacco is not collected by the Tithe Agent, though it appears that 2,469 pounds have been turned over to the government.

Wilmington Journal.

The Florida.—A private letter, just received, advises the South Carolinian that the Florida was at Bermuda, having touched at that port to make a few repairs. Within a few weeks she is said to have destroyed five valuable Federal vessels.

To the Voters of Chatham County, and my Fellow-Citizens of the Army.

HAVING received many solicitations from my friends, I announce myself a candidate to represent you in the House of Commons of the next Legislature of North Carolina.

My principles and views are well known to my personal friends. I am in favor of laying plans, making proposals and offering propositions for peace as long as it is consistent with our honor to obtain an honorable peace. I want an honorable, a just, and an everlasting peace, as firm as the eternal hills and as solid as the ancient tombs of Asia. I want a through ticket for peace on the express double quick time. If you elect me as one of your Representatives my voice shall be heard in the Legislative Halls in pleading for peace. I shall vote for the man for Governor that I believe is the strongest for an honorable peace and for State rights. And that is all that I ask of you, vote for the man that you believe will make the greatest effort for peace.

Respectfully, your obd't serv't,
J. C. KIRKMAN.
June 14. 42-6tpd

Camp 18th N. C. Troops,
NEAR LIBERTY MILLS, VA., Feb'y 6, 1864.

THE undersigned announces to the citizens and soldiers of Bladen county, that he is a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF of said County, and would be pleased to receive their support.

He pledges himself, if elected, to discharge the duties of the office with the same fidelity and zeal which marks has characterised him as a soldier.

BENJ. F. RINALDI,
7*(1Apr)] Capt. Co. A. 18th N. C. T.

The friends of Capt. W. J. LONG, Co. C, 31st N. C. Reg't, will support him for Sheriff of Harnett county, at the election on the first Thursday in August next.

Capt. Long was one of that numerous class who was opposed to the war up to the Lincoln proclamation; was one of the last to break up the old Government, and among the first who stepped forward to defend the new. is now and has been in the army from the commencement. MANY VOTERS OF HARNETT.
May 7. 39*12tpd

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CABARRUS Co. N. C. July 2, 1864.

Messrs. Editors.—It occurs to me amid the sweltering heat of the summer solstice to fill up a leisure moment in the shade with a brief account of the prospect of crops, and other matters in this part of the State. The oats crop is an abundant yield. The wheat has just been harvested, and though the yield will be less the fifth than the crop of last year, owing to the increased breadth sown and the fair quality of the grain, the farmers of Cabarrus will doubtless send forward the usual amount of surplus, to sustain our gallant Army in the field, and the needy everywhere, with the staff of life.

Though the weather is exceedingly dry, the corn crop, potatoes, &c, look promising. And if the season should be hereafter propitious, the latter rains that may fall from the 10th inst forward will make an abundant yield. But the most cheering aspect in the soul stirring confidence of our people in an overruling Providence—that the Heavens will not be as brass, nor the earth as iron? The political aspect is not less cheering. Mr Holden's supporters are becoming gradually small and beautifully less. The vote for Mr. Holden in this county will be small, but I don't not will be in most cases sensibly and clandestinely given. Every right minded man concedes that Vance has made a good Governor and is disposed to *pick his flint* and try him again. On the other hand, it is feared that Holden, if elected, would be a *flash in the pan*; and this doubtless would be a hazardous experiment with a powerful enemy in front.

Our people in this section are everywhere buoyant and hopeful, but not without serious care as to the efforts now being made, which the stern logic of events must soon culminate in triumph or disaster. But no true man doubts that our final deliverance of yankee rule is sure as the march of time.

The future character and position of the State will depend much upon the complexion of the next Legislature, and hence an unwonted anxiety pervades the popular mind in regard to those who shall be selected to constitute that body. Among the intelligent observers of the Legislative history of the State for the last two years, the announcement of Judge Shepherd as a candidate for re-election is hailed with gladness—not only as a citizen without fear and without reproach in every sphere of life, but as a statesman of unsurpassed abilities. Without any regard to past party affiliations, he is justly appreciated as the most eminently useful man in the Legislature. To his work as a Legislator he brings a clear head, a practical, unremitting industry, and above all an earnest purpose to serve his State and country, faithfully and well. There is no election for the Legislature regarded with such profound interest as that of Judge Shepherd, but not doubting the patriotism of his constituency, it is ardently hoped that they will look well to it that the State may have the services of this eminent public man in this hour of trial and danger.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died of consumption, in Chatham County, on the 6th of March, 1864, William J. Hart, son of John and Sarah Hart, aged 20 years 6 months and 20 days. It is with sorrow that we record the death of our friend, who so nobly placed his life as a sacrifice upon the altar of his country. The war had been his chief study through all his sickness and often he would call his comrades who had spilt their precious blood on the field of carnage. He was one among the first to take up arms and march forth to meet the foe, and many of his comrades say that he was a brave soldier, true to his post and his country, and that every assigned duty was performed without a murmur. Exposure and long continued marching brought on the wearied frame and disease which soon rendered him unfit for service; he was then transferred to the 2d N. C. Hospital, Petersburg, and there remained until December 1863, when he was sent to Richmond; he was transferred from there to the hospital at Raleigh, where he received many attentions from the Ladies; his mother paid him a visit, thinking perhaps he was not able to get home, but when she reached the hospital, before entering the ward, his Physician said that he was very weak, and to her great surprise she found him prostrated, unable to help himself; after remaining with him some days, the Physician told her that his time on earth was short, and if she desired she could bring him home; she did so, and after reaching home he was visited by many kind friends, and received many comforts from those around. I paid him a visit on Saturday before his death with a minister who conversed with him relative to his hope in future; he said that he had not made his peace with his God, but on Sunday morning he expressed himself to his uncle who says he told him that he had a hope beyond the grave, his views were all clear. Oh! what a consoling thought for that father away in the army and to that mother who alone can know the loss of such a son. Then grieve not, mother, your son has gone to rest in Heaven with those who have gone before. B.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a regular meeting of Taylor Lodge, No 144, held in their hall, June 8, A. L. 5864, the following Committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of this Lodge occasioned by the deaths of brothers J. T. Edwards, Alvis J. Riggsbee and N. N. Cordell, who were killed on the battle field near Richmond during the present siege of the enemy, viz: T. B. Farrar, H. C. Horton, A. J. Bynum. The committee retired for a short time and subsequently reported through their chairman, the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This Lodge has heard with unfeigned regret of the death of Brothers Edwards, Riggsbee and Cordell, who fell in the two battles near Richmond, fighting for all that makes life dear and worth enjoying—religious and political freedom from under the galling yoke of tyranny attempted to be imposed upon us by wild enthusiasts and insane fanatics of the North. And whereas, in the death of brothers Edwards, Riggsbee and Cordell this Lodge has lost three of its most honored and respected members, the Confederacy three of its most brave, chivalrous and patriotic soldiers, who were never heard to complain or murmur at any duty, however onerous, required of them—ever ready to meet the hated foe and brave the hottest storm of battle; therefore

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who does all things well, yet we deeply mourn this sad dispensation of Providence which has deprived us, the Confederacy, the Church and the community of such high principled, honorable christian gentlemen, whose christian zeal, patriotic example and noble deeds of daring on every field of battle, won for them an imperishable renown which will ever live in our memories from us to the verdure of perpetual spring.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved and sorrow stricken families of our deceased brothers our condolence and heartfelt sympathy in this their sad hour of affliction, and recommend them to that God for comfort and consolation, who has promised "beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, and the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness."

Resolved, That in further testimony of their superior moral worth and christian deportment in all the varied walks of life, their ardent zeal and unwavering devotion to the cause of Southern independence, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each of the families of our deceased brothers, and also to the Fayetteville Observer for publication.

T. B. FARRAR,
H. C. HORTON,
A. J. BYNUM,
} Committee.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Among the loved and lamented who fell at Gettysburg on that memorable first of July was G. H. Sudderth of Co. I, 26th N. C. Troops. He was the young son of devotedly pious parents, residing in Caldwell county, and though young, he early in the war followed the example of three of his older brothers, (one of whom fell since at Bristow,) and forsook a happy home to serve his country. Having fought through several bloody battles, he fell at Gettysburg, pierced through the body by a minie ball, and died next day, exhorting his friends to meet him in heaven. A brave and patriotic soldier, loved in the family and respected by all, is gone, and sighs went up from many a sad heart, when the news was told that "George was dead." As soldiers we regret, as friends we mourn his loss, but let him sleep on, a warning to tyrants, till we meet him in a better day.

In charging the enemy at Bristow Station, on the 14th Oct. 1863, fell Lieut. J. G. Sudderth of Co. I, 26th N. C. Troops. He was a member of a highly respectable family residing in Caldwell county, and early embraced the cause of Independence. He served as a private in ranks till the Fall of 1862, when he was chosen by his comrades to serve them as Lieutenant. As a soldier he did his duty; being seriously wounded in the forehead at Malvern Hill, and slightly in the foot at Gettysburg. He was shot through the body at Bristow, and died in an ambulance a few miles from the field on the night of the next day (15th,) and was buried by a weeping brother. He was a young man of excellent qualities; moral and intelligent, amiable and affectionate. He had won for himself the highest esteem of all who knew him. It is hard, but such is the price of freedom. Joseph is gone from his labors to his reward, and we hope that our irreparable loss is his eternal gain. C. D. S.

WAR NEWS.

Movements of the Georgia Armies.—IN FIELD NEAR RUFUS' STATION, July 4.—To counteract flank movements by the enemy in force on our left, our army commenced to withdraw from the neighborhood of Marietta night before last. The movement was conducted successfully, the enemy not aware of it until the evacuation was completed, though in some places the lines were not more than 40 to 50 yds. apart. Not a gun was fired along the lines during the night. An hour or two after sun-rise the enemy advanced, leaving Marietta to the left. In a skirmish with our cavalry we captured 80 rifles, a few prisoners and horses. To-day there is considerable skirmishing along French's front.

Mississippi Militia called out.—MOBILE, July 4.—A dispatch to the Register from Macon, Miss', says that Gov. Clark to day issued a proclamation calling out every able-bodied man in the State to repel invasion. Brandon and West Point are the places of rendezvous.

MARIETTA, July 4.—A force of the enemy from Vicksburg is in the vicinity of Clanton today, and our forces under Gen. Wirt Adams are fighting them. Another column of the enemy is said to be moving simultaneously from Natchez.

From Georgia.—Operations in Sherman's Rear.—On Saturday evening last, — men started for the railroad, which they reached at dusk. They then separated in three bodies, one going to Tilson, and the others above and below that place. Our informant was with the party at Tilson, and he states that at 11 o'clock a long train of cars, laden with forage, was thrown off the track and completely demolished. The scouting party then remained quiet, and early the following morning, 2 more trains, 1 laden with ordnance and the other with commissary stores, were thrown off, and entirely destroyed. Their wrecks were set on fire, and with their large and valuable cargoes, consumed. Previous to these trains being captured, our scouts, 46 in number, under Capt. Harvey, attacked Tilton, capturing 47 of the enemy and burning the bridge at that place. These with soldiers on the trains, swelled the number of prisoners to 88. They were carried to Decatur Springs, and from thence brought into our lines.

Of the other two parties, our informant states that they were also very successful. One body above Tilton, composed of Tennesseeans, destroyed 2 large trains and their contents, while that below Rossoa, and near Etowah river, under the command of Lt. Baker, captured and destroyed another very large train.

At all points of the railroad visited by our cavalry, the track was torn up, and the cross ties taken up and burned.—*Atlan. Intell., 2d.*

From the United States and Europe.—ATLANTA, July 4.—The Appeal has received the Nashville Union of the 29th ult., and the Chattanooga Gazette of the 1st inst.

Salmon P. Chase, U. S. Secretary of the Treasury, has resigned, and Lincoln has nominated to the Senate as his successor David Todd of Ohio.

Gold was quoted at 250 in New York on the 30th. [On the 28th, 221½—advance of 28½ per cent.]

Foreign.—LIVERPOOL, June 16.—The Alabama reached Cherbourg on the 11th and landed crews of two captured vessels. The Alabama will be permitted to make extensive repairs.

Gold in Washington.—We are informed by a gentleman just from Alexandria that within the past few days the people of the District have lost all confidence in "greenbacks," and that the most Lincolnized holders of specie in Alexandria or Washington will not sell their gold or silver at a less rate than *five for one!*—*Rich. Whig*, 30th.

Gold in New York.—A gentleman, who left New York three weeks ago, informs us that no reliance can be placed on gold quotations of the New York papers. At the time when gold was quoted at 190, he had to pay 230 for the sum requisite to defray his expenses to the Confederate States.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Death of Hon. W. W. Avery.—We are pained to learn that Hon. W. W. Avery died in Morganton, on Friday last, from the wound he received in the engagement between the Burke Home Guards and Kirk's raiders.—*Ral. Conserv. 4th.*

"Walton's Case."—The Supreme Court of this State has affirmed the constitutionality of the Conscription Laws; as also of the case rendering liable the principals of substitutes. The decision of the Court is rendered from the majority—Judges Battle and Manly concurring—Chief Justice Pearson dissenting.

Raleigh Confederate, 4th.

Mt. Vernon Seminary.

MINERAL SPRINGS, CHATHAM COUNTY, N. C.

THE next session of this School will commence on the 1st of September. Every department will be supplied with competent and experienced Instructors.

Circulars containing full particulars as to terms, &c., will be forwarded upon application to

Rev. WM. HOOPER,
or T. C. HOOPER, Fayetteville, N. C.

N. B. Young ladies will be received as boarders at any time during the months of July and August, if their parents consider it advisable with a view to the benefit to be derived from the Mineral Water.

July 2. 46 2m

Music Teacher.

A GENTLEWOMAN, *well qualified* by education and experience, to give instruction in Music, French and Drawing, may obtain a desirable situation, by addressing T. C. HOOPER,
Mineral Springs, Chatham Co., N. C.
July 2. 46 2m

We are authorized to announce Dr. J. McCORMICK a candidate for re-election to the next House of Commons.
June 7. 89-tepd

We are authorized to announce Col. PETER P. SMITH a candidate to represent Robeson County in the next Legislature of N. C.
May 5. 30*12t

We are authorized to announce Col. O. H. DOCKERY a candidate to represent the county of Richmond in the House of Commons of the ensuing Legislature of N. C.
July 2. 46*2tpd

RED SPRINGS.

THE Subscriber will open a House for the reception of visitors on the 27th inst. Rates of Board $18.33 per day. Private Soldiers half price.

H. McNEILL.
Red Springs, Robeson Co., June 16. 42*6tpd

SITUATION WANTED,

A Licensed Baptist Minister, who has had eight years experience in teaching, desires to secure a permanent situation as Teacher of a good Private or Select School, as Principal of an Academy, or as President of a Female College. Testimonials of the highest character furnished on application. Address,

W. S. McDIARMID, Montrose, N. C.
May 10. 31-89tpd

A Chance to Invest Confederate Money.

THE undersigned will sell his STORE LOT at Allensville, Person county, N. C., containing 11 acres of Land, with a large Store House, Grocery House, Office and two Log Houses all nearly new, nicely painted, in 60 yards of a Church, in a healthy section of country. There is a tract of land adjoining which can be bought, a good stand for a store and location for a Doctor. Any person wishing to purchase would do well to come and see, or address me at Allensville, Person county, N. C.

WM. H. BOULTER, Agent.
June 18. 44*6tpd